

# AMERICAN OPINION

*In this number*

## **EUROPEAN SURVEY**

William S. Schlamm

## **IF YOU WANT IT STRAIGHT**

## **HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE**

An Important Petition

## **A REVIEW OF REVIEWS**

Revilo P. Oliver

## **A REVIEW OF THE NEWS**

**AN INFORMAL REVIEW**

**Volume IV Number 2**

**FEBRUARY 1961**

50¢

## AMERICAN OPINION

### Editor

ROBERT WELCH

### Associate Editors

HUBERT KREGELOH  
J. B. MATTHEWS  
WILLIAM S. SCHLAMM  
HANS SENNHOLZ

### Contributing Editors

COLM BROGAN  
MEDFORD EVANS  
RODNEY GILBERT  
EDWIN McDOWELL  
ELIZABETH WILSON

### Editorial

#### Advisory Committee

The following group of distinguished Americans give the editor comments and advice which are helpful in determining the editorial policy, contents, and opinions of this magazine. But no responsibility can be attributed to any members of this Committee for any specific articles, items, or conclusions which appear in these pages.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, JR.  
JOHN U. BARR  
K. G. BENTSON  
LAURENCE E. BUNKER  
F. GANO CHANCE  
JAMES L. COKER  
KENNETH COLEGROVE  
MARTIN J. CONDON, III  
ROBERT B. DRESSER  
CHARLES EDISON  
WM. J. GREDE  
FRANK E. HOLMAN  
B. E. HUTCHINSON  
J. BRACKEN LEE  
CLARENCE MANION  
FRANK E. MASLAND, JR.  
N. FLOYD MCGOWIN  
W. B. McMILLAN  
ADOLPHE MENJOU  
LUDWIG VON MISES  
COLA G. PARKER  
J. HOWARD PEW  
J. NELSON SHEPHERD  
ROBERT W. STODDARD  
ERNEST G. SWIGERT  
A. C. WEDEMAYER  
W. H. WILBUR  
GEORGE H. WILLIAMSON

## CONTENTS—FEBRUARY, 1961

If You Want It Straight . . . . .	1
European Survey . . . . . William S. Schlam	15
Honor Where Honor Is Due . . . . .	21
A Petition From Beatitude . . . . .	25
Bullets . . . . .	28
A Review Of Reviews . . . . . Revilo P. Oliver	29
A Review Of The News . . . . .	37
Confetti . . . . .	48

February 1, 1961

Dear Reader:

The transition from the Eisenhower to the Kennedy regime is the easiest to define that we have had in our whole history. It requires only two words: No change.

In fact, a Frenchman named Alphonse Karr described it comprehensively, a long time before either Eisenhower or Kennedy were born, in one short sentence: *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*. The more it all changes, the more it is just the same thing.

It is a sentence we have often quoted before (perhaps even in this space), because it is so applicable to the whole gigantic and utterly fraudulent two-ring show being put on by the one Liberal Establishment today. In one ring, just for illustration, behold William P. Rogers, Christian Herter, and Henry Cabot Lodge; in the other their "opposite numbers," Robert Kennedy, Dean Rusk and Adlai Stevenson. If you got 'em all shuffled up by accident, so that their labels rubbed off, and if you then had to pick out the Kennedy "Democrats" from the Eisenhower "Republicans," your best bet would be either tea leaves or a ouija board. And if you wanted to find in the whole kit and boodle one ounce of support for old fashioned americanist principles that made this country great, you would need a miracle.

We waste little time in this magazine in disputing learnedly over minute distinctions between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. But we shall try to contribute regularly to your better understanding of the real battle, which is between these Liberal posers who are destroying, and the Americanist leaders who seek to preserve, our constitutional republic and all of the freedoms and opportunities which it guarantees.

Sincerely,

*Robert Welch*

AMERICAN OPINION—is published eleven months in the year by Robert Welch, Inc., Belmont 78, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Subscription rates are five dollars per year in the United States and Canada; seven dollars elsewhere. Copyright 1961 by Robert Welch, Inc. We use almost no articles except those written to order to fit our specific needs, and can assume no responsibility for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## IF YOU WANT IT STRAIGHT . . .

Since we have several thousand more subscribers now than only a few months ago, it is probably wise to repeat a few words (around five or six thousand perhaps) of explanation about this magazine. We would not want any innocent Liberals to come straying into our pasture without warning, even by accident.

For these pages are written for those who want the truth, and can take it. And the truth today, about sociological affairs on this planet, is never pretty, seldom recognized, and frequently unbelievable. The truth must be ascertained by piercing a heavy smokescreen thrown up by a tightly organized and brilliantly directed conspiracy of nearly forty million members. This conspiracy has deliberately twisted the meaning of many of our dearest and noblest words, such as *liberal* and *peace*, into the exact opposite of their true significance. It attempts to make all absolutes seem relative, all foulness pass as normal, and all morality appear absurd. At the same time man's most cruel inhumanity to man, in all history, is masqueraded by these conspirators *in the guise of humanitarianism*.

Then, when any particles of truth are identified through this blanket of smog, the job is only half done. The pattern into which these particles fall must be exposed and made clear despite the tremendous effort of this same gigantic conspiracy to twist it out of recognizable shape. And finally, in the midst of stupendous and visible successes on the part of this conspiracy, its members increase their deceptive efforts to convince you — and the world — that the conspiracy does not even exist. We hope you see why, therefore, we have little patience and less time for those who refuse to admit that two plus two equals four, even when you put the unmistakable ingredients of the equation on a blackboard in front of their eyes.

For those who wish to enjoy a blissful ignorance of what is really happening in our contemporary world — and they are

## If You Want It Straight . . .

a vast majority — we have nothing to offer. Or we may offer worse than nothing, in our nourishment for disturbing doubts. And for those who prefer comfort to truth, there are certainly plenty of publications to cater to their needs. We refrain from mentioning names, not out of charity but out of despair at the enormity of the list.

There are many good newspapers still left, with honorable publishers, objective reporters, accurate editorial writers, and scrupulously fair columnists, of course. There are even a few magazines — although here the percentage is even smaller — which do not have the pro-Communist line subtly, or not so subtly, meandering through their pages. But their ranks are thin, and getting thinner. Through infiltration into their editorial and managerial staffs; gullibility, opportunism, or worse on the part of their publishers; pressures from advertising departments and advertising agencies which have themselves been infiltrated; acceptance of departments of our federal government as sources of honest information (which they most assuredly are not); and a tendency to believe and promote what everybody else *seems* to be believing; through these and all of the other results of the clever Communist guidance of agents, dupes, and allies, the whole American press has now become, ideologically, more or less of an appendage of the *New York Times*. And the "line" taken by the *Times* long ago made it unnecessary, superfluous, and probably embarrassing to the *Times*, for the Communists to keep the *Daily Worker* alive any longer.

The worst offenders in the whole American "fourth estate" are the best known columnists and by-line reporters. Their total influence is deadly, and tremendous. Somebody has said that when historians of the future come to study the history of America's succumbing to the Communist tyranny, they will marvel most at the lack of resistance of those who had the most to lose. But if so, we think they will marvel second most at the fact that the American public could keep on reading and accepting, year after year, the self-contradictory pugwash of Herbert L. Matthews, Walter Lippmann, and dozens like them

## If You Want It Straight . . .

who spew their poison regularly to hundreds of thousands of readers.

Matthews even dares use falsehoods, to put over his pro-Communist point of view — as in his “essay” on the Alcázar in Toledo, for illustration. And one of the clearest proofs of where both the *New York Times* and our *State Department* really stand today lies in the fact that Herbert Matthews remains a favorite employee of one and adviser of the other, after all of the propaganda he has peddled as “reporting” ever since the days of the Spanish Civil War. Walter Lippmann, on the other hand, like most of his fellow pundits, would not want to be found dead in the same room with a specific error of fact. He arrives at the same result, of creating an utterly false total impression, by the far more scholarly route of interpretation, analysis, and prediction. The only thing that keeps Lippmann from being visibly the most ridiculous mountebank in American journalism is the utter inability of his readers to remember one year what he wrote the year before. And there is one attitude shared in common by all of these expert staff members of the Brainwashing Laundry Service of the Liberal Establishment. They are so devoted to the Left that they had much rather be wrong than Right. The result is colossal ignorance, leading to stark tragedy, for the American people.

Nor can we leave this whole field of lament without paying our disrespect to the highbrow contingent, now huddling unhappily in a half-forgotten corner. The members of this esoteric clan range from the socially snobbish *Harper's* and *Atlantic Monthly*, through the intellectually snobbish *Saturday Review* and *New Leader*, to such beatniks of the tribe as *The Nation* and *The New Republic*. But they share many things in common. And the most important is that they are all edited to the taste of the Liberal who is so divinely ignorant that he's not quite sure even yet whether Castro is a Communist. And they intend to keep him that way.

*Harper's* and *The Atlantic Monthly* may suggest to you a second-rate fish market doing business with the fixtures of a

## If You Want It Straight . . .

sedate jewelry store. (Where the dowagers all use lorgnettes to examine the haddock they are buying.) *The Saturday Review* and its kind make me think of a team of college seniors playing football in their caps and gowns — but very dirty football, nevertheless. While *The Nation*, and the genus to which it belongs, bring to the imagination a baggy-trousered, unshaven, and noisy tramp at a fashionable lawn party, whom nobody dares quite ignore because he might prove to be an eccentric cousin of the hostess. But they all try hard to give their customers and audiences a feeling of superiority to less favored mortals, and the happy glow of “belonging” to some kind of sophisticated cult. And let’s concede them a certain measure of success. Any character who can, without acquiring a sick stomach, swallow any sizable fraction of the pages of progressive wisdom which he reads in many such magazines today is, in one sense, fortunate indeed. He will never wake up out of his blissful stupor until he is already hanging from a lamp post, and the Communists have officially divided the United States into several Soviet “Republics.” He would be silly to start reading the truth in AMERICAN OPINION or one of the other periodicals where it can still be found. And he can’t say we haven’t tried to protect him from such a horrible mistake.

### Now Visit Our Point-With-Pride Department

All of which brings us to the matter of our own credentials. It’s not exactly true that nobody else will blow our horn if we don’t. During the last few months we have been pleased beneficiaries of a lot of complimentary notices, not only in this country but from all over the world. One of America’s best-known anti-Communist leaders seriously insisted that we must have very able spies inside the enemy lines to be able to call the turn so consistently and correctly on massive Communist deceptions. One of the best of our country’s anti-Communist organizations advised its members that *American Opinion* was indispensable for their work. A conservative member of the British Parliament referred to one of our numbers as the best

## If You Want It Straight . . .

single publication dealing with the Communist danger that he had seen in twenty-five years of fighting that danger. And the leading French conservative weekly gave over half of its newspaper-size page to praising and quoting from one of our numbers, under the headline: An American View, But Clairvoyant (!)

But this tooting of our horn by others is infrequently heard where the noise would do the most good. And our playback is both embarrassing and ineffective. So let us proceed to the business at hand, which is to offer our newer readers some evidence that we have known what we are talking about; that our pages are worth reading by those who want to know what is going on beneath the carefully stage-managed and superficial play-acting of the leading puppets on the world stage. Saying "I told you so" to an acquaintance after being proved right in a casual argument, is an excellent way to unwine friends and influence people to cross to the other side of the street when they see you coming. We hope that the nature of our audience, the subject matter of our discussions, and the seriousness of our purpose will remove this recital from that category. For we can seek and gain your confidence on the basis of past performance only if you, as new readers of this magazine, have some familiarity with that performance.

Also, we are making no pretense to any characteristic except that of being completely objective reporters and honest analysts — as any publisher-editor should be. The French paper was just as wrong in ascribing clairvoyance to us as was the American anti-Communist in suggesting that we had spies in the enemy's camp. We have neither, nor any secret source of information of any kind. They are not necessary. What we do have is some fair knowledge of the history of the past forty years, and of the way the Communists invariably work, as revealed by that history; a willingness to look with complete objectivity at the actions, and the probable real purposes as revealed by these actions, of those who have clawed and cheated their way into positions of power in the current scene; and an



## If You Want It Straight . . .

unanswering determination not to let the wish be father to the thought in appraising the character of any individual or the significance of any event. All we are really claiming, therefore — and this should certainly be acceptable as legitimate promotion — is that we are offering you an honest magazine, with sufficient knowledge and insight behind that honesty to produce some worthwhile results. To that end we submit a few examples. And if we repeat at times some of the things that we have written before, let us hope that they are of sufficient importance to bear the repetition.

### For Free Samples

In the summer of 1951 we wrote, in the letter which was eventually published by Regnery in the spring of 1952 as *May God Forgive Us* (and which sold in that year, in the paper-bound and hardbound editions together, around 200,000 copies), that the "break" between Tito and Stalin was as phony as a three-dollar bill. And we gave several pages of fact and reasoning to support that conclusion.

We were not alone in that view, of course. William Schlamm — whom we did not even know in those days — was fully awake to the deception being perpetrated on so massive a scale; and we believe (although this we do not know) that it had been a chief cause of his own break with Henry Luce and resignation as one of Luce's top assistants. For Luce was using, or had used, the full power of *Life* magazine to glorify Stalin's hatchet man, Tito, as a great new friend of the West.

The chicanery going on was fully understood by Dr. S. M. Draskovich (of whom we had never even heard at that time), whose later book, *Tito—Moscow's Trojan Horse*, substantiated much of what we had said. But such informed and objective observers were few, and given little chance to be articulate. So your editor was ridiculed, as he has been many times since, for merely pointing out the truth. And in that instance all that anybody needed to understand to grasp what was happening was the monolithic *international* structure of Communism, and



## If You Want It Straight . . .

that *national Communism* was as completely a contradiction in terms as dry water or cold fire.

We began many years ago to point out that Foreign Aid was a complete fraud. This was obvious from the general principles involved, and already proved by the experience of its first few years of operation. Then, as we had an opportunity to dig further into its origin, backing, development, and administration, we began to hammer away at the folly of our providing this powerful, many-pronged weapon, for the use of the Kremlin's agents and policies. Today we trust that there are few well-informed patriots who are not convinced that the whole *raison d'être* of American Foreign Aid, from the UNRRA days to the present massive handouts of the ICA, has been to aid the international Communist conspiracy in its conquest of the world. (Despite all kinds of good Americans who have been sucked into supporting, and even helping to administer, this treasonous monstrosity.) But our first forthright statements, some four years ago, that Foreign Aid had been designed, developed, and continuously utilized to help the enemy, was showered with disdain.

In the fall of 1956 we pointed out, even while these events were taking place, that both the Poznan-Warsaw riots in Poland, and the Hungarian Revolt, had been precipitated by the Communists. Six months later ex-Premier Mikolajczyk of Poland confirmed, in a brief article right in this magazine, that the Polish uprisings had been used by the Communists to provoke a premature emergence of the Polish underground resistance, so that it could thus be destroyed at the convenience of the Kremlin. And the destruction in Hungary of all potential resistance to the Soviet tyranny was so complete that the Kremlin will not have to worry about that danger any more for another twenty years.

How carefully the Soviets squeeze every ounce of merciless advantage for themselves out of these carefully planned gambits is revealed by their handling of a sizable number of the young Hungarian insurgents who were captured. These

## If You Want It Straight . . .

youths of sixteen and seventeen were not executed at once, for then their fate and the whole terror might have sooner been forgotten. They were held in prison until they reached the age of twenty-one, and then legally murdered after a mockery of "justice." For in this way the terror of reprisals could be used, and was used, in 1960 to keep fresh in the minds of Hungarian patriots the tragedy of what had happened in 1956; to reinforce the warning, just that much later and longer, against similar uprisings in the future. And some of those intensely idealistic young people, who had been sixteen and seventeen years old in 1956, were being executed for their revolutionary war crimes at the very time, in 1960, when Nikita Khrushchev was being feted by the top officials of our government as an honored guest of this nation. The timing simply and doubly emphasized, to the patriots of Hungary and Poland and all of central Europe, the utter folly of resistance to Soviet power.

### Of Sound Constitution

Again it may be worth while to indicate at least a part of the whole pattern of facts and reasoning which made us so sure that the troubles in both Poland and Hungary had been planned and provoked by the Communists. For while everybody recognizes the intensive and continuous use by the Soviets of the strategy of "divide and conquer," entirely too few of even the serious students of the conspiracy seem to be aware of its *sequitur*. This next step becomes even more important to them as they subjugate an ever larger percentage of the world's population. It is the principle of "divide and *keep conquered*." This principle is vital to their survival.

A very large part of the total effort of the Kremlin tyrants is spent in building up their bluff of unassailable power—as in constantly demonstrating and re-advertising to the world how completely the United States Government is on the friendliest of terms with them, or is afraid of them, or is really on their side. This is because they have only one great fear. But it is something that they live with every minute of every day.

## If You Want It Straight . . .

And that is the fear of a *simultaneous* uprising of the subjugated peoples. For if the East Germans should rise with the fervor they showed in 1953, and the Poles and Hungarians with the bravery they proved in 1956, and the Chinese with the suicidal determination that has frequently been demonstrated by millions of their compatriots ever since 1950, and the Indonesians with the courage demonstrated by the "Colonels" in Sumatra only two or three years ago, and the Russians themselves with the daring that was exemplified at Vorkuta; if these and all of the other enslaved subjects of the Communist hierarchy should revolt and begin to fight *all at the same time*, and even if they had in the beginning only sticks and stones for weapons, the lords of the Kremlin could not last three months against such an uprising — and they know it! So they arrange to precipitate uprisings, one by one and here and there, in accordance with their own overall schedule and designs.

Of course in connection with the Polish uprisings, as is almost always the case in anything the Communists do or instigate, they had more than one fish to fry. This time they were also looking for some maneuvers which would provide the United States Government an excuse for giving hundreds of millions of dollars to the Soviet's puppets in Warsaw. The excuse did not have to be a plausible one, you understand. The American people as a whole were already too brainwashed, too gullible, and too incapable of righteous indignation, for anything more convincing to be needed than would have satisfied a five-years-old child waiting for Santa Claus to come down the chimney. But at least a *pro forma* excuse for treasonous activities was, in those days — 1956-57 — still considered as advisable. So when "the dust settled" after the turmoil in Poland, our government found its justification for pouring our millions into Communist coffers in the expressed hope of alienating the new Polish Number One Boy, Gomulka, and *his* government, from allegiance to the Kremlin.

This was so raw it was almost funny. For in 1945 the Lublin Gang was recognized by Stalin as the Provisional Gov-

## If You Want It Straight . . .

ernment of Poland. It then proceeded over the next two years, by unsurpassed brutality, by the use of UNRRA funds and ninety million dollars in other funds from our government, and with every conceivable help Dean Acheson and our State Department could give them (See Arthur Bliss Lane: *I Saw Poland Betrayed*), to make itself the *de facto* government of Poland. The record is clear (and voluminous) that there has never been a more foul, murderous, or despicable gang of traitors to any nation, or one more completely subservient to its Kremlin bosses, than the Lublin Gang. And *the second in command* of that whole crew — as not a single publication except *American Opinion* has, so far as we know, ever pointed out to the American people — had been this same Wladyslaw Gomulka. Now, in 1956, he was supposed to have been in some kind of disgrace or disagreement with his Soviet bosses during the years just past — so they established him as their top man in Poland! The legend of Titoism and of "national Communism" was getting pretty feeble; but it could still be used to support our State Department's standing confession of stupidity instead of treason.

### And Extensive Substance

We should like to review here that whole preposterous parade of Communist and pro-Communist visitors to our shores — Gronchi, Sukarno, Nehru, Nkrumah, Touré, Castro, and a dozen more — which so distinguished the Eisenhower administration long before Khrushchev began bringing in his henchmen wholesale. For we did our best in the pages of this magazine to make the horrible significance and effect of those visits clear while they were taking place.

We should like to summarize our comments on the Suez fiasco, made while it was fiasco-ing. For the maneuvers planned for, and carried out by, our government at that time had four main purposes: (a) To build up Nasser; (b) to destroy completely the remaining prestige of the British and French in the Middle East — and thus also to help to pave the way for much

## If You Want It Straight . . .

that has since happened in North Africa; (c) to create all possible resentment on the part of England and France against the United States (and if you want to know just how successful this drive was, read the London and Paris papers of the fall of 1956); and (d) to set a precedent for the eventual "internationalization" of the Panama Canal. Both these designs and their execution were so transparent at the time that they couldn't have fooled a high school sophomore who was willing to stop and simply take an honest look at the facts right in front of him. So we are not patting ourselves on the back for any clairvoyance or even perspicacity. But we should like for our new readers to know that we had both the common sense and the courage to report what was actually taking place, nevertheless.

We should like to go into some details of our State Department's betrayal and destruction of Syngman Rhee. For the purpose and methods of the course followed there were so obvious that prediction required nothing more than honest observation. A whole year before the final catastrophe we ran an article explaining so clearly what was planned and what was bound to happen that when the crisis was over we needed only to run the same article again, without changing a word, to show exactly what had happened. Our State Department had simply used, and helped the troublemakers and their dupes in South Korea to use, every dirty trick in the Communist handbook, to undermine Syngman Rhee and bring about his fall. (Without, as Owen Lattimore would have put it, "letting it appear that we had pushed him" — unless you bothered to take a close look.)

But any such recital is bound to grow wearisome to our older readers — and maybe to our newer ones as well. There is a certain limit to how much of our wares we can properly use in simply "selling" those wares. So permit us to mention briefly just two more items and we'll close this embarrassing exhibition of our virtues.

### With Two Final Samples

Last week we saw a letter (written to somebody else)

## If You Want It Straight . . .

from a man who has been in our foreign service with high rank ever since he inherited enough money to buy the striped pants. In this letter Mr. Ambassador remarked that he wasn't sure whether Sukarno was a Communist or not. And in this instance, having known two members of the Ambassador's family, we are inclined to believe him; and thus to accept the plea of stupidity on his behalf, when made by his superiors and apologists. It is not actually impossible, you understand, to be as continuously stupid as our State Department would have you believe its most important members have been since the early 1940's. It is merely so improbable as to be an utterly ridiculous assumption on which to base any analysis or conclusions.

At any rate, we pointed out early, emphatically, and often that Achmed Sukarno was a Communist, and a highly favored agent of the Kremlin; and that he had been ever since he first showed up in Batavia during World War II, as an arch collaborator with the Japanese occupation forces. And we gave the facts, which were clear, ample, and indisputable, to support this statement. Since at one time or another in his climb to dictatorial power in Indonesia Sukarno had fought and suppressed two different Communist factions, we repeatedly reminded our readers that almost all No. 1 boys of the Kremlin everywhere in the world had reached their glorious positions by climbing on the corpses of other Communists at some point in their careers. And we emphasized that the Kremlin loved to have its top agents thus screened for it, as to ruthlessness and cunning, by merciless competition. Sukarno's whole public life has been practically a blueprint, which anybody could read, of the steps by which an ambitious young murderer becomes the Communist ruler of his native land. Since long before the revolt in Sumatra it has not been possible for any intelligent and informed man even to have any slightest doubt about Sukarno's fealty to Moscow. But there are not too many places besides the pages of *American Opinion* where you could have found it out.

And finally, permit us just a paragraph or two about Cuba.

## If You Want It Straight . . .

For the utter rottenness of the "American press," or of that huge part of it led by the *New York Times*, has never shown up quite so clearly and so despicably as in its presentation of Fidel Castro to the American people. Here was a man who had been a ruthless and dedicated enough Communist even in his school days to have committed murder to help the Communist cause. He had continued to murder without hesitation at any time since then when he thought it would serve Communist purposes. His eighty-two guerillas for the "invasion" of Cuba had been trained by Alberto Bayo, one of the most vicious Communist terrorists of the Spanish Civil War. Every single thing about his career proved beyond all doubt that he was not only a dedicated and ruthless Communist, but that he had been selected by the Kremlin to become one of its favored agents. And all of these things were a matter of indisputable record.

Just when this editor first woke up to the existence and significance of Castro is neither clear in my memory nor of any importance. *Human Events*, *National Review*, and one or two more of the periodicals in which the truth can still be found, were clearly ahead of us in their warnings as to what was going on in Oriente Province. But by the fall of 1958 we did know enough about Castro, and had paid enough attention to him, to be adding our voice to the other few. And in the second week after Castro's seizure of power in Cuba we published an article in this magazine, laying the facts right on the line to show what Castro was and what his rule of Cuba would really mean. We were mercilessly ridiculed — as were Fulton Lewis and Bob Siegrist for also telling the same truth — from all sides. So in our April, 1959 issue we published a long article on Castro, giving a great many more details which all added up to the simple point that *Castro was a Communist, period*. It was, we believe, the most extensive and informative presentation of the facts about Castro made available to American readers until the appearance more than a year later of Nathaniel Weyl's excellent book, *Red Star Over Cuba*. But in April, 1959, when our long article appeared, even *The Reader's Digest* was



## If You Want It Straight . . .

still glorifying Castro by publishing the deceptive tripe of Dickie Chapelle.

### So We Hope You Will Like What You Have Bought

About a year ago William Schlamm wrote, from Switzerland, that what was really happening in Europe had so little relationship to what the American press was reporting to the American people about Europe as to make a man who was closely observing both wonder if he was living in a dream world. The line now being fed the American public by the press as a whole, about personalities, events, and prospective events in Latin America, is simply a projection of exactly the same line that destroyed Batista, made Castro a hero, and turned Cuba over to the Communists. The newspaper reports and magazine articles concerning the Ngo dinh Diem family in South Vietnam, and concerning the other key personages and current turmoil all in Southeast Asia, are as fantastic as the picture of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. as an anti-Communist. Well informed Japanese feel that their nation can stay out of Communist clutches only two or three more years at the most; while subscribers to the Metropolitan *Herald-Post Times* wouldn't know that the Communists had yet discovered Japan. The only people who, by reading the American press about developments in Africa, could possibly form any accurate idea of what is happening on that continent are Walter Reuther, our CIA, our State Department boys, and other sympathizers with Communist plans who are helping it to happen. And they would do so by reading between the lines in the light of their superior knowledge.

We face on every hand a boundless fog of pro-Communist propaganda by combined omission, distortion, and falsehood. It is not our intention or hope to offset and counterbalance this fog by forty or fifty monthly pages of *American Opinion*. Our purpose is simply to give those good citizens, who are kind enough to read our magazine, as much of a look through the murky miasma as one floodlight can provide.

# EUROPEAN SURVEY

by

WILLIAM S. SCHLAMM

Zurich, January 16, 1961

Dear Bob:

*Here's my "Survey." In a way it's the most important piece of copy I ever mailed to you. I seriously think that, with the completely misrepresented events in Paris, Algeria, and Brussels, an altogether new chapter of Bolshevik timing has begun. And it may be the last chapter of our history . . . . .*

Yours,

Willi

THE PLEBISCITE giveth and the plebiscite taketh away — and Charles de Gaulle, who was carried to power by a referendum in 1958, has committed suicide with the ghastly referendum of last week. For he now has burned his bridge to French Algeria and to the French army. Passing the "point of no return" when he asked for the popular —no, let's say the plebeian vote—he has isolated himself beyond repair. For now he has no other ally but "the voter"—than whom, especially in France, there is no more irrelevant and no less reliable ally in the world. Even so, the General got only the vote of the tiniest possible majority of France's eligible electorate (and a minority in Algeria proper). But the size of that vote would make no difference one way or the other. The unfathomable thoughtlessness of this plebiscite was its very conception: the

idea that a nation can be governed by popular endorsement of impotence.

## **A Vote Is A Vote Is A Vote . . .**

What was it the French voter was asked, by the majestic General, to vote about? He was, in plain fact, asked to say whether or not he was anxious to die. There is no electorate on earth that would not answer this question in the negative. To let the fate of French Algeria be determined by popular vote is as fantastic, as utterly irresponsible, as making the military defense of a nation the subject of a plebiscite. It was the very shame of the regime General de Gaulle overthrew in 1958 that it allowed cheap lawyers and demagogues to rule without shouldering the burdens of responsibility. The General gathered the elite of the French nation behind himself when he finally pronounced that cowardice to be entirely intolerable. The nation must be *governed*, he said in 1958—governed, and not courted. Do we want surgeons, he asked scornfully, who wait for the patients to tell them where and whether and when to cut? A surgeon has to *know* and to *act* according to his knowledge; or else he is a faker. So spoke the General in 1958; and took power. In 1961 he asked the French nation whether and where it wanted to be operated on. The nation of course said "don't hurt me, doctor" and went to sleep again. That's what nations always do. And General de Gaulle now can say *he* is doing what

## European Survey

"the" voter told him to do. That's what the loquacious scoundrels of "parliamentary" regimes always say. And that's how nations die.

One dares not probe the immediate future of the French nation. Algeria, of course, is gone; and the only remaining question is—how long can France stay alive? For, in direct consequence of Charles de Gaulle's irresponsible plebiscite, the desperate exodus of the French "colons" from Algeria has already started, and its results must be an unmitigated disaster for all France. A "mau-mau" atmosphere of horror is gripping the French quarters of Algeria's cities. De Gaulle's plebiscite over "an Algerian Algeria" has accomplished what five years of determined terror, organized by most efficient Communist guerilla experts, had failed to attain—an almost monolithic conviction among the Algerian Moslems that the terrorists of the Algerian "government-in-exile" will soon lord it over the country. The bandwagon effect of such an impression, under the somewhat primitive conditions of Africa, is hardly conceivable for Americans. But in the cities of Algeria, Frenchmen have every reason to expect unimaginably cruel violence. Nothing but the physical presence of the French army prevents, for the moment, the outbreak of horrors that will make the rape orgies of the Congo look like a cozy neighborhood party.

### *But What About The Colons? . . .*

This, precisely, is the measure of de Gaulle's irresponsibility. Perhaps he was right in his assumption that Algeria cannot be held much longer. (I think he was completely wrong: Militarily, the French army was throughout 1960 in unchallenged control over Algeria—

which it had not been through the preceding three years; and all well-informed French military experts agree that *one* final push could have obliterated the last few infection centers of the rebel guerillas.) A responsible French leadership would have then focused all policy on one subject: the generous and determined resettlement of a million Algerian Frenchmen in France. Economically, such a program would be entirely feasible: West Germany, in 1945, succeeded in settling eleven million refugees from Soviet-occupied territories among forty million starving inhabitants of West Germany—and it all resulted in an unparalleled boom. France, with fifty-three million inhabitants, luxuriating today in a prosperity the country has not known in decades, could easily absorb a million "colons"—theoretically. Practically, I am afraid, the task assumes a special severity in France.

To begin with a sad psychological factor, the French (whom I love dearly) are anything but generous. A French millionaire begrudges, not only all other French millionaires, but also, and even more, his valet's savings. And the valet, on his part, considers anybody who makes a living in France to be a personal menace to his own wellbeing. The word "charity," to Frenchmen, sounds absolutely phony; and had not the Romans already coined the phrase that man is a wolf to his fellow man, it would have surely been one of the first sentences of the incipient French language. To find, all at once, living space for a million distressed French refugees from Algeria in such a national climate of jealousy and distrust, remains a truly Herculean task.

But, even worse, the transplanted

"colons" would be a particularly difficult lot. They would have, surely, every right to feel betrayed by France and its Government; consequently, they would not only insist on satisfactory substitutes for the jobs and farms they had to give up in Algeria, they would also inevitably form, for years to come, a dangerous yeast for political restlessness and social discomfort. In this sense, the resettlement of ten million Germans in Germany was an incomparably easier task than the absorption of a million "colons" in France: The German refugees, after all, were expelled by the *enemy*; while the "colons" would be forced out of Algeria, where they had lived for several generations, by a *French* government.

### *Or Does De Gaulle Even Care? . . .*

For these reasons, and many more, a responsible French government, once it had decided on retreating from Algeria, should have carefully prepared and minutely executed a resettlement program of truly generous proportions. I have discussed the problem with French economists, and they all agreed that, to resettle the "colons" in France, the nation must be in a position to spend a minimum of twenty-five billion new francs—six billion dollars. (That would amount to six thousand dollars per resettled "colon"—surely a conservative estimate if one considers that not only new jobs but also complete living environments would have to be created, housing and all.)

I have it on unquestionable authority that the government of Charles de Gaulle not only has not the slightest idea where it will get that kind of money, but that it has not even *discussed* the problems of resettlement:

Charles de Gaulle simply refuses to contemplate the need! Unbelievable though it may sound, he stipulates that the "colons" will *stay* in an "Algerian Algeria"! With the stubbornness of a very lonely and very old man he refuses to face reality.

But the "colons" in Algeria are already overwhelmed by that reality. Unreported by the press, a panicky flight to the French motherland has set in—and, within weeks, it is bound to assume the proportions of an angry flood. All of France will be infected by this wandering disaster, by the fury of the uncared-for victims, by the personal and national indignity they will exemplify. On the other hand, the more "colons" leave Algeria, the more dangerous and insufferable will be life for those who stay. The Algerian "government-in-exile," now enjoying the official recognition of Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, the Soviet bloc, Red China and almost all new African states, isn't losing any time. Over night, under the nose of the French army, a network of frightening and quite effective "state apparatus" is being set up, town by town and city by city. And this desperate helplessness of the French army, which is under strict orders to interfere no more with the emergence of a governmental Algerian rebel-organization, is the last and most evil insult to the army's self-respect.

### *And What Happens To The Army?*

It is the abused, insulted, frustrated, miserable army which, of necessity, will constitute France's ultimate *malaise*. Perhaps the time has passed for the French army to force responsibility and patriotism upon a government it had, two years ago, brought into power. And, indeed, the only area in which

## European Survey

Charles de Gaulle has shown ruthless decisiveness was the administration of a military regime that, for all practical purposes, decimated the effectiveness and mobility of the French army. (Quite likely, the General's *real* reason for staging the incredible plebiscite was to throw "the will of the nation" into the army's face even before it could move.) But if the French army can no longer move against irresponsible political leadership, it will most certainly keep moving the conscience of an utterly demoralized nation. One shudders if one visualizes a France that has to entertain an army which has been finally evacuated from Algeria: The more such an army's political ambition and effectiveness would have been maimed, the faster would it fall victim to political manipulation.

There can no longer be much doubt as to the side from which this manipulation would be supplied. A whispering campaign of serious proportions, already penetrating French army circles, presents "an alliance with Russia" as France's true destiny. For it is folly to view either the French army or, for that matter, Charles de Gaulle, as principled anti-Communists. Their convictions, rather archaic, are Nineteenth Century nationalism pure and simple. "Russia," Communist or not, remained "Russia" for them—for the moment misguided, perhaps, but still and always the great Russia that for centuries acted as the traditional ally of *la grande nation*. Whenever radical French nationalists are in trouble, they think of "an alliance with Russia." As recently as 1957, when he was still Charles de Gaulle's official speaker in the Chamber of Deputies, even Jacques Soustelle passionately and emphatically advocated

"an alliance with Russia." And now that ghost is stalking France again.

There are, in fact, knowing persons who suspect that a rapprochement with the Soviet Union is Charles de Gaulle's final trump card. Once the French army has been brought home from Algeria, it will never be satisfied with playing second fiddle to the German army which, by 1962, will constitute the bulk of NATO's forces. And then de Gaulle, if only to flatter his army, will need some kind of imperial "mystique," after the disastrous loss of Algeria, that may keep French minds and imagination occupied for a few more years. And in that case he will discover (or so the theory of my worried friends goes) that there can no longer be a French "mystique" *within* NATO. Besides, his fear of German might may be wholly genuine. And then he will be ready for a truly sensational switch.

### *Or To France Itself? . . .*

This may be a mere nightmare. But whatever Charles de Gaulle's temptations will be, his deserted army, evacuated from Africa, will be in search of a scheme—and Khrushchev is bound to comprehend his opportunity. He may, indeed, already have radically changed his timetable: I strongly suspect that, since Belgium has taught the world what it means to a western power to lose, ignominiously, its colonial empire, Khrushchev no longer expects the next explosion to take place in Berlin. Rather, he now expects to get Berlin on a surprise detour via Brussels and Paris. This, to me, makes perfectly good sense. It would be nothing but a revival and variation of Lenin's old scheme—to get Central Europe, an essential target of Bolshevik strategy, by enormous pincer

## European Survey

movements via Asia and Africa. And, in this context, the importance of the Belgian semi-revolution cannot be overrated.

The events in Belgium are the nearest thing to an old-fashioned "proletarian revolution" Europe has seen since 1923 (in Saxony). It went according to Hoyle—strikes, barricades, riots and all. And the Belgian Government did not have the gumption to put the rebels in jail; so the Socialists are bound to win. Belgium—as an independent nation only a little older than a hundred years—is falling apart not only socially but also nationally: the "Wallons" want independence and they mean business. Socially, Belgian economy is in the grip of the union bosses and will not recover for years; and there is a serious possibility that the crippled economy will rather abdicate, and accept Socialization, than fight the rebels to the end. When this report reaches the Editor, Belgium may have even officially become the first "popular democracy" this side of the Iron Curtain.

In any case, France is bound to follow on that slippery Belgian road, once Algeria is lost. And let no one fool himself with the notion that Britain after all, was able to renounce India without paying with a revolution at home. In the first place, I am not sure that such a British revolution did not take place; it could be quite persuasively argued that England has *gone* Socialist, and did so the moment it lost India—in a British way, to be sure, "pragmatically" and in "conservative" disguise. In the second place, even after the loss of India, the British Commonwealth has remained a world power. But once France loses Algeria, it is ultimately reduced to a third-rate power of verily provincial

dimensions. And if there is a nation that cannot take such a reduction without some kind of violent revulsion, it is France. In the thirties, it could have been a Fascist revulsion—for that was the climate of the day. No such thing in the sixties—certainly not in Western Europe. Now such upheavals, even when they grow from a genuine national catastrophe, must take on, ultimately, the form the *Zeitgeist* demands—the Communist tinge.

### **Or To Western Europe? . . .**

This is the true historic importance of Charles de Gaulle's self-afflicted defeat in Algeria: it may have spared Khrushchev a dangerous ordeal in Berlin. Now it may be much safer, and much more profitable, to wait for *Germany's total isolation in Europe*. Italy is a ripe plum that can be picked any time Mikoyan tells his friend Mattei. Belgium is practically in the bag. If finally, with or against Charles de Gaulle, France, too, leaves the Western camp, Germany is strangled. This, I am afraid, is the sensational switch in Khrushchev's schedule. The Kennedy Administration, while it is preparing itself for a Berlin showdown, may discover that an altogether different game is being played.

### **With Kennan-dy Running America.**

Seen from abroad (and I hope fervently I am wrong), the new Administration looks as if it were eager to satisfy a beatnik's notion of "cool cats" ("cool cats" being persons who never get excited about anything—and have no other creed or principle). Granting all benefits of doubt, the team Rusk-Bowles-Stevenson-Harriman represents a "Reader's Digest" condensation of America's oldest and most exhausted

## European Survey

misconceptions of the outside world. In Europe, Harriman is remembered as the man who executed F.D.R.'s deals with Joe Stalin; Bowles as the American Ambassador to India who frightened all Europe with his rather primitive speeches about the wonders and promises of Asian "neutralism"; and Stevenson as the man who advocated atomic disarmament even back in 1952. But one name that is hardly ever mentioned in American newspapers, when they report on Kennedy's foreign-policy team, has truly electrified Europe: George Kennan.

Mr. Kennan, to Europeans, is "Mr. Detachment." When they heard that Kennan is flying around in Mr. Kennedy's airplane, as his confidant and adviser, European statesmen took a deep breath and engaged in what John Foster Dulles used to call "an agonizing revaluation policy." To take Mr. Kennan, in this year of European decisions, into the inner councils of the new United States Administration is, for Europeans, a clear-cut declaration of intentions. Now it simply won't matter what the new President will say in his first message

to Congress and to the world. He has prejudged his Administration by embracing Kennan.

George Kennan, you must recall, is the father of all the plans and all the talk concerning "neutralization" of Germany as a price for United States "rapprochement" with the Soviet Union. He has designed the schemes of "thinning out" the Western military forces in Central Europe. He, together with Poland's Communist Foreign Minister Rapacki, is author, manipulator and patron saint of all European appeasement plans. It is, of course, possible that President Kennedy was not aware of Mr. Kennan's notorious achievements. (Though I hate to think that the new President would remember so little or could forget so much.) But try as they may, America's diplomats will never succeed in convincing European statesmen that Kennan got onto Kennedy's team by sheer mistake. To Europe, nothing Kennedy did in organizing his Administration was so portentous as Kennan's rise. It spells the fall of Europe.

---

### *We Pause To Remark*

That rowdy circus of Communist clowns at the United Nations last fall was given thousands of headlines and millions of words in the American press. But we, at least, had to learn in quite a roundabout manner, through our Paris correspondent, of what actually may have been a far more important gathering of Communists that was going on right here in the United States at approximately the same time. This was the Russian-American Conference sponsored by the Ford Foundation, which took place in the quiet halls of a little New Hampshire college just before the American election, and lasted for fifteen days.

It seems—according to a report issued to the French and Italian Communist parties—that ex-Senator William Benton (of Connecticut), Professor W. W. Rostow (of M. I. T.), and Mr. George Kennan (of Containment Spookery) met with Soviet author Kozneitchouk (a close friend of (Khrushchev) and his team of Russian intellectuals, to iron out certain problems in preparation for a big Soviet-American Conference scheduled for Moscow in May or June. This seems to have been a sort of Pugwash Conference for members of the Varsity team (instead of the third-strings boys Cyrus Eaton collects). And it bodes no good for what is left of American independence.



## HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE

We take pride and pleasure in publishing the following petition, with all names that had been received for it up to January 15, 1961.

January 15, 1961

### STATEMENT AND PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

*We, the undersigned, publicly endorse the purposes and procedures of the House Committee on Un-American Activities under the chairmanship of the Hon. Francis E. Walter, and emphatically recommend that the Committee receive all appropriations and powers necessary for a more searching investigation of the International Communist Conspiracy in the United States.*

*We believe that the great majority of our colleagues, the scholars and teachers in American colleges and universities, are loyal to the United States and that they deplore, as we do, the efforts of a vociferous and evidently organized minority to give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country by attacking, in the name of the academic profession, the investigative committees of Congress that alone have the power to expose subversion and treason.*

[Signed:]

Paul L. Adams, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Roberts Wesleyan College  
O. W. Addington, Assoc. Professor of Mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
J. S. Angle, Instructor in English, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
H. Bruce Aroian, Professor of Horticulture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Basheer Ahmad Aujan, Director of Guidance, Roberts Wesleyan College  
George C. Barnes, Jr., Professor of Electrical Engineering, Va. Polytechnic Inst.  
B. C. Bass, Assoc. Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Va. Polytechnic Inst.  
J. E. Beeson, Professor of Psychology, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Anthony T. Bouscaren, Assoc. Professor of Political Science, LeMoyne College  
William T. Brunk, Dean of Student Affairs, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Florence B. Butler, Instructor in English, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Frank L. Butler, Assoc. Professor of Accounting, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Everett J. Campbell, Instructor in History, Roberts Wesleyan College  
R. Carlson, Professor of Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
J. L. Chasson, Instructor,\* Pierce College  
Michael Cirino, Instructor,\* Pierce College  
H. Grady Davis, Professor, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
Thomas A. Devine, Instructor\* of Sociology, Pierce College  
B. Albert Duhamel, Professor of English, Boston College  
J. L. Dunton, Professor and Head Of Agronomy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
L. Ward Edwards, Instructor in Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
E. B. Evans, Director of Personnel, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
David H. Freeman, Assoc. Professor of Philosophy, University of Rhode Island  
James A. Gaines, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Va. Polytechnic Inst.

\*Equivalent to Professor at this institution

STATEMENT - page 3

Edwin C. Marsh, Assoc. Professor of Finance, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Wendell G. Marston, Instructor in Accounting, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
James J. Martin, Professor of History and Economics, Deep Springs College  
William Oliver Martin, Professor and Head of Philosophy, Univ. of Rhode Island  
F. J. Maher, Professor of Engineering Mechanics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Robert W. Mayer, Professor of Finance, University of Illinois  
W. L. McPherson, Assoc. Professor of Chemistry, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
William H. McClure, Asst. Professor of Animal Husbandry, Virginia Poly. Institute  
David C. Meyerhaeffer, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, Virginia Poly. Inst.  
J. P. Q. Milhous, Assoc. Professor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
L. B. Miller, Asst. Professor of Soil Fertility, University of Illinois  
Donald F. Mohnkern, Registrar, Roberts Wesleyan College  
J. W. Moore, Instructor in Mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Ezra R. Morgan, Asst. Professor of History, Roberts Wesleyan College  
H. M. Morris, Professor and Head of Civil Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Robert Morris, President, University of Dallas  
Charles D. Moody, Asst. Professor of Accounting, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Morris J. Niedenthal, Instructor, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
John O'Brien, Professor of General Science, Roberts Wesleyan College  
S. S. Obenshain, Professor of Agronomy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Reyilo P. Oliver, Professor of the Classics, University of Illinois  
James J. Owen, Asst. Professor of English, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
W. Emory Pace, Assoc. Professor of Mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
G. Charles Paikert, Chairman of History and Political Science, Le Moyne College  
Robert E. A. Palmer, Asst. Professor of the Classics, University of Illinois  
Markham Peacock, Jr., Professor and Head of English, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
John D. Pendleton, Assoc. Professor of Agronomy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
B. E. Perry, Professor of the Classics, University of Illinois  
E. A. Pimentel, Coordinator of Admission, Pierce College  
D. H. Pletta, Professor and Head of Engineering Mechanics, Virginia Poly. Inst.  
Stefan T. Possony, Professor of Government, Georgetown University  
George R. Powley, Professor and Head of Electrical Engineering, Va. Poly. Inst.  
John P. Quinn, Dean of Men, University of Rhode Island  
Seymour Robb, Librarian, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
David W. Rowe, Professor of Political Science, Yale University  
Olin Glenn Saxon, Professor of Economics, Yale University  
Forrest D. Rollins, Assoc. Professor of Mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Edgar V. Russell, Jr., Assoc. Professor of Chemistry, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Paul C. Saunders, Professor of Chemistry, Roberts Wesleyan College

James A. Scherer, Dean, School of Missions, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
Walter O. Scott, Professor of Crops, University of Illinois  
Porter W. Seivell, Professor of Religion, Catawba College  
Donald J. Selby, Professor of Religion, Catawba College  
Olive Shannon, Professor of Business, Roberts Wesleyan College  
William L. Shaw, Instructor\*, Pierce College  
C. Gregg Singer, Professor and Chairman of History, Catawba College  
C. William Smith, Professor of Engineering Mechanics, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
H. Earl Spencer, Professor of Mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Albert W. Stewart, Instructor in Electrical Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Harvey Stratton, Professor of Physical Education, Catawba College  
James H. Sward, Professor of Engineering Mechanics, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Richard P. Syré, Professor, School of Missions, Chicago Lutheran Theological Sem.  
R. E. Tatum, Professor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Richard B. Thomas, Instructor in Metallurgical Engineering, Virginia Poly. Inst.  
A. U. Thor, Asst. Professor of Soils, University of Illinois  
R. G. Turner, Assistant Commandant, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Cora D. Updyke, Professor of English, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Howard E. Updyke, Professor of English, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Ellwood A. Voller, President, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Arthur Vöbus, Professor, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
Walter H. Voskuil, Professor of Mineral Economics, University of Illinois  
Bessie Walldroff, Professor of Biology, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Coleman Y. Ward, Asst. Professor of Agronomy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
William E. Warner, Professor of Education, Ohio State University  
Richard M. Weaver, Professor of English, University of Chicago  
E. Sylvester Weidman, Director of Teacher Education, Roberts Wesleyan College  
Armin G. Weng, President, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
James L. W. West, Jr., Assoc. Professor, French and Spanish, Virginia Poly. Inst.  
Dorothy M. Whittingham, Director, Division of Nursing, Roberts Wesleyan College  
S. D. Wilkner, Instructor\*, Pierce College  
Everett H. Williams, Jr., Professor of Metallurgical Engineering, Va. Poly. Inst.  
Francis Graham Wilson, Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois  
E. Otha Wingo, Asst. Professor of Latin, William Jewell College  
E. Wisman, Assoc. Professor, Poultry Nutrition, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Thomas P. Wright, Instructor in English, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
W. L. Younger, Professor of Physical Education, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Paul H. Zirkle, Instructor in Mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

END OF LIST through JANUARY 15, 1961

STATEMENT - page 2

Richard S. Gay, Professor of Accounting, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Mark Graubard, Professor of Natural Science, University of Minnesota  
George A. Gray, Professor of Civil Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Maynard M. Hale, Assoc. Professor of Plant Physiology, Va. Polytechnic Inst.  
M. Clifford Harrison, Professor of English, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Jay W. Halliday, Professor and Head of Dept., Pierce College  
J. L. Hamner, Assoc. Professor of Civil Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Boyd Harshbarger, Professor of Statistics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
T. W. Hatcher, Professor of Mathematics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Charles T. Holland, Professor and Head of Mining Engineering, Va. Poly. Inst.  
C. W. Horst, Professor of Industrial Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Martha Humelsine, Assoc. Professor of Language, Roberts Wesleyan College  
J. E. Hunter, Assoc. Professor of Civil Engineering, Virginia Poly. Inst.  
Robert A. Hussey, Professor of Industrial Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
James A. Jacobs, Professor and Head of Physics, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Reid Jann, Professor of English, Catawba College  
Raymond Jenkins, Professor and Head of English, Catawba College  
Collins E. Jones, Instructor,\* Pierce College  
Forrest I. Kelly, Instructor in Industrial Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
Willmoore Kendall, Assoc. Professor of Political Science, Yale University  
Karlo Keljo, Asst. Professor, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
Ernest Kessling, Director of Public Relations, Roberts Wesleyan College  
A. Walter Kaufmann, Assoc. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Robts. Wesleyan  
Bruce Kidder, Instructor,\* Pierce College  
Russell King, Instructor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Paul Kirsons, Instructor, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
D. M. Kohler, Professor of English, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Walter J. Kukkonen, Professor, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
R. O. Krebs, Professor of Civil Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Anthony Kubek, Professor and Chairman of History, University of Dallas  
A. L. Lang, Professor of Soil Fertility, University of Illinois  
Perry B. Lassiter, Research Instructor of Metallurgical Engineering, Va. Poly. Inst.  
Joseph F. Lindsey, Assoc. Professor of Industrial Engineering, Va. Polytechnic Inst.  
C. M. Linsley, Professor of Soils, University of Illinois  
F. E. Longmire, Professor of Agricultural Extension, University of Illinois  
James T. Lucas, Asst. Professor of Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
Thomas Ozro MacAdoo, Instructor in English and Foreign Languages, Va. Poly. Inst.  
Stanley R. Magill, Professor of Religion, Roberts Wesleyan College

# A PETITION FROM BEATITUDE

*To The Honorable Members Of The State Legislature:*

WE, the citizens of the town of Beatitude, represented by the nine members of our town council who have unanimously approved this appeal, respectfully request that a special act be passed promptly at this session of our state legislature, enabling Beatitude to increase its bonded indebtedness from one million to two million dollars. The urgency of our need is best set forth by a brief summary of the events and developments which caused it.

Three years ago the citizens of Beatitude voted for fluoridation of their municipal water supply. It was argued by the proponents of this measure that a tiny percentage of fluoride in the water would greatly decrease the incidence of dental caries in growing children. It is true that opponents of the measure argued: (a) That the fluoride, which would thus have to be taken by the townspeople of all ages, could at best help the teeth only of those within a certain age bracket; (b) that the dosage per individual would vary tremendously with the amount of water normally drunk by that individual, whether child or adult; (c) that nobody knew, and as yet there was no sufficient long-standing experience to show, what harmful effects on the whole population of Beatitude the fluoride might have, to offset its supposedly beneficial effect on a part of the population; (d) that it was perfectly simple, practicable and inexpensive, for parents who wished

their children to have whatever benefits fluoride might provide, to arrange for such medication on a family or individual basis; (e) and that compulsory mass medication of this kind seemed far more in tune with the police-state methods of a Big-Brother-Knows-Best totalitarianism than with customs and policies of a free America.

For the same considerations did not hold here, the opponents of the measure contended, as in connection with vaccination for small pox or the major inoculations. There is nothing contagious about dental caries, and nobody's health is affected or endangered except that of the individual who has them. The principle involved is not protection of the public from an epidemic danger, but substitution of the government's wisdom and responsibility for the wisdom and responsibility of the individual (or his parents). So argued the opponents of fluoridation, including many good people who simply did not want to be drinking fluorides, and saw no reason on earth why they should be compelled to do so. But the proponents carried the day, and fluoridation was voted in, nevertheless. And we, the "Town Fathers," took the necessary steps to implement that decision, as required by law.

## II

ONE YEAR LATER OUR town was thrown into the turmoil of a new campaign. It was argued, pretty much by the same

## A Petition From Beatitude

people who had favored fluoridation, that the drinking of raw carrot juice would prevent or greatly retard the progressive decline of eyesight among middle-aged people. Which is undoubtedly true. And some pharmaceutical houses had succeeded in putting up an extract or distillation of carrot juice in an extremely concentrated form, so that a minute quantity dissolved in water would then have appreciable strength—and would remain in suspension. Consequently the proponents of carrot juice conducted a campaign to have the concentrate added to our water supply.

It is true that the opponents of the measure argued: (a) That the carrot juice, which would thus have to be taken by the townspeople of all ages, would at best give needed help to the eyes of only those within certain age brackets; (b) that the dosage per individual would vary tremendously with the amount of water drunk by that individual, without regard to whether he loved to eat raw carrots every day anyway; (c) that nobody knew, and as yet there was no sufficient experience to show, what harmful effects on the whole population of Beatitude a surfeit of carrot juice might have; (d) that it was perfectly simple, practicable, and inexpensive for middle-aged people to drink all of the carrot juice they wanted, without having to inflict the stuff on anybody else; and (e) that this was compulsory mass medication which had no place among free people. But the proponents carried the day, and the addition of carrot juice to the public water supply was voted in, nevertheless. And we, the "Town Fathers," took the necessary steps to implement that decision, as required by law.

### III

UNFORTUNATELY, this was not the end, but the beginning, of the drive to use our public water supply as a means of curing the citizens of Beatitude of all the ills that flesh is heir to. The next new drive, which came just six months later, was to add to our water something called para-aminobenzoic acid. The concentrate is made from bran.

This campaign had some not-too-subtle political overtones. For Beatitude having always been a healthy town, our percentage of elderly people is large. And the acid in question, according to substantial medical authority, will keep hair from turning gray, or retard its doing so. Every politician in the area, with an eye to the future vote of those citizens over fifty, was shouting for increased Social Security payments and para-aminobenzoic acid in our drinking water, all in the same breath. And it took a lot of breath!

It is true that there were many opponents of the measure, who put up quite a fight. They argued: (a) That the acid would thus have to be taken by all of the population, including those too young to have any worry about gray hair, those too old for it to make any difference, and those who didn't have any hair in the first place; (b) that the dosage per individual would have no relation to that individual's need at a particular time, even on the part of discouraged peroxide blondes; (c) that nobody knew just what the hirsute or other effects on the whole population of Beatitude might be from this unceasing absorption of para-aminobenzoic acid by everybody; (d) that it was perfectly simple, practicable, and inexpensive for

## A Petition From Beatitude

anybody to eat all of the bran he or she might wish; and (e) that this compulsory mass medication was probably unconstitutional under Article X of our Bill of Rights.

And this time a fundamental doctrine was newly introduced into the discussion. For several people, of both sexes, came forward to say that they just adored gray hair, and wanted it themselves—especially at the proper age. They thought gray hair would make them look more dignified and distinguished. And these citizens argued fervently that the town had no right to decide for them that they shouldn't have gray hair, or to make it more difficult for them to do so. But the proponents of the measure, condemning these people as "unsocial" and backward individualists, loudly insisted that *anything* a majority wanted, in a democracy, was both constitutional and the law of the land. And the proponents carried the day. So we, the "Town Fathers," took the necessary steps to implement that decision, and added the designated acid to the public water supply, as required.

### IV

THERE FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY several separate drives, which then coalesced into one mammoth drive, on behalf of various vitamins. Of course the proponents of adding these vitamins to the public water supply were successful. In fact, not very long after their winning campaign to provide several vitamins at once had been implemented by ourselves, they scored quite a psychological victory. They proved that there had not been a single case of beri-beri reported in Beatitude in the whole three months since oil of rice husks had been added

to our drinking water. The accomplishment was widely acclaimed. And with this encouragement to spur them on, the water-doctors moved into new fields and new levels of activity which we'll not describe in detail here.

As a result of all of the additives to our water we are now fully prepared to eliminate from the town of Beatitude, besides the diseases and bodily shortcomings indicated above, all traces of arthritis, pellagra, dermatitis, fallen arches, stunted growth, scurvy, myopia, strabismus, eczema, rheumatic fever, gaseous indigestion, St. Vitus's dance, constipation, nose bleeds, cerebral palsy, hiccups, insomnia, general debility, and athlete's foot. Or would be, if anybody would drink the stuff that comes out of our faucets. In actual fact, however, we have now become the largest per capita consumers of beer in the United States.

But our problem, honorable members of the legislature, is not that nobody imbibes our miraculous liquid any more. Nor is the fact too serious that all of the water used for washing cars, watering lawns, and putting out fires is full of concentrates of lemon peel, quinine, beef extract, codliver oil, acetate of salicylic acid, sulphur and molasses, sassafras tea, and wheat germs—all going to waste. What causes us to have to address this petition to the honorable members of the legislature, if the honorable legislators will pardon our use of strong but appropriate language, is that the damned stuff has rotted out our whole water system.

We need the extra million dollars, badly and at once—may it please the legisla-



## A Petition From Beatitude

ture—for repairs to that system. Otherwise the leaks in the pipes, all over town, will cause us to be washed away in a small flood of oily and medicated elixir. It is not a pleasant fate to contemplate, for this so-called water now feels like Eucalyptus leaves, looks like bilge out of the Colorado River, and smells like leather that has been improperly tanned. Nobody knows what

it tastes like any more, as nobody has tried any since the essence of castor oil was added a few weeks ago to make "regular" Socialists out of everybody in town. We trust that the honorable members of the legislature will come to our rescue without delay.

Respectfully submitted,  
All Members Of The  
Beatitude Town Council

---

### BULLETS

Liberty and equality are not associates but enemies.

*Dr. Will Durant*

\* \* \*

As far as the dollar is concerned, confidentially, it shrinks.

*Santa Fe Magazine*

\* \* \*

Here lies the father of twenty-nine. There would have been more but he didn't have time.

*Epitaph in Moultrie, England*

\* \* \*

The republic for which we stand has "progressed" through the years to the democracy in which we sit.

*The Needler*

\* \* \*

Democracy is more cruel than wars or tyrants.

*Seneca*

\* \* \*

Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle.

*Michelangelo*

\* \* \*

A woman is the only being who can skin a wolf and get a mink.

*Sam Cowling*

Reflection on riding across the wonderful plains of Iowa and Nebraska: "So rich, so soft, so UNAWARE."

*Leila Whitney*

\* \* \*

This is the law, and the law shall run 'Til the earth in its course stands still, That he that eateth another's bread Shall do the other's will.

*Kipling*

\* \* \*

Since the discovery of elastic it is estimated women take up one-third less space.

*Uncle Mat*

\* \* \*

Government is a lot like your digestive system — if it's working right you hardly know you have it.

*The Gilcrafter*

\* \* \*

The beginning of wisdom is calling things by their right names.

*Chinese Proverb*

\* \* \*

If you want to leave your footprints on the sands of time you'd better wear your workshoes.

*Quoted by Uncle Mat*

---

Additional reprints of *A Petition From Beatitude*, delivered:  
1 to 99 copies, 20 for \$1.00; 100 to 999 copies, 4¢ each; 1,000 or more, 3¢ each.  
Address: AMERICAN OPINION, Belmont 78, Massachusetts.

# A REVIEW OF REVIEWS

by

REVILO P. OLIVER

"When everything else has passed away, our debt to the incomparable Greeks is this: The creative power of the Greek mind has for twenty-three centuries been a guiding beacon out of the darkness of the past, and the darkness of our own minds, and our own times. They gave us, after all is said and done, the living passion of the free intellect of man. They did it, and nobody else did."

The above passage is quoted from Joseph Emerson Newton's *YEARS OF DESTRUCTION* (Pageant, New York; 212 pages, \$3.50), which is an impetuous survey of all human history written in impressionistic and vivid prose. Following the general patterns set by Spengler, Raven and Toynbee, the author recognizes fifteen separate civilizations of the past and five (Western, Moslem, Hindu, Far Eastern, and Russian) that exist in the present.

The pace is vertiginous. Centuries pass like way stations glimpsed from the windows of an express train. There are a few slips in statements of fact: we are told that Alexander "put one of his generals, Ptolemy, upon the throne of the Pharaohs," when what happened was that after the death of Alexander, Ptolemy, foreseeing the dismemberment of the empire, hastened to Egypt and took over that province. And inevitably, the number of relevant facts omitted is enormous. When, for example, we read that "All he [Cortes] had to do was seize Montezuma," our impulse is to

ask indignantly, What about *la noche triste*? What about Guatemozin? But for all that, I suspect that this short book gives a clearer and more accurate perspective of cultural history than one is likely to derive from Toynbee's ten volumes.

Mr. Newton deliberately set out to reduce historical development to the barest essentials for the benefit of our hurried and harried generation: "We are pushed so much that we think only from day to day; we have no memories and no time to gain wisdom. We know less than our forefathers did about reality. In a time when we should know more, we know less, and we are confused, lonely, and afraid." And he does focus the strong light of history on the obscurities of the present.

For one thing, Mr. Newton shows in passing that there was far more reason to despair of the future of the West in 1500 than there is today. *Then* the West really was so inferior to its enemies in power and resources that there were substantial grounds for believing that Europe must either surrender or succumb in a hopelessly unequal struggle. Today the West, overwhelmingly superior in power, is weak only from a paralysis of courage and rationality. It is terrified by the whimperings of cowards; it is deluded by "the lying obscenities" of the racketeers who have taken over our schools and use them to impose a fraudulent pseudo-science that "strips away religion, ethics, and philos-

## A Review Of Reviews

ophy," and thus "destroys the mind and confidence of man."

Mr. Newton fully proves his principal thesis: that throughout history the *one* unmistakable cause of the decline and fall of *all* civilizations was a highly centralized government, which *necessarily* becomes open tyranny and *necessarily* engenders to maintain itself a bureaucracy of blood-sucking and fundamentally mindless parasites. And that leads us inevitably to a grim observation.

"It is impossible to find in the entire record of this planet people as fortunate as those races, almost entirely European, who came to North America and settled in what is now called the United States." They were fortunate not only in the vast natural resources that lay open to them, but also in the remarkable concatenation of historical events that permitted their political development. "The Americans started out as free as human beings have ever been." But today "the United States is drifting into the same sort of a centralized authority that has ruined every culture of the past, and will destroy ours, if allowed to continue."

Mr. Newton has distilled for Americans and for all men of the West (he addresses no others) the great lesson of history: "If you do not think for yourself, you will not survive, and neither will your children. You are ruined by your institutions, which fall into the hands of predatory men, and men who want to enslave you . . . You can't work it out by a bigger and better government . . . or any other way of shirking your responsibilities as a free man."

"This is literally the hour of decision; if you cannot run your own government (and that means in your own town or office), and yet fall into a swoon about

a world government that will bring everybody peace, lollypops, and slavery, . . . then you are finished as a form of life upon this earth."

If you expanded Mr. Newton's book to a hundred volumes, meticulously recording all the fluctuations in the known history of humanity, you would still have to reach precisely that conclusion—and, if you do not want your kind to become as extinct as the dinosaurs, act upon it.

\* \* \*

Nicolas Berdyaev has a wide reputation among our contemporaries as a philosopher of history, an earnest Christian thinker, and a stalwart opponent of Communism. One of his books, *THE ORIGINS OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM*, was recently published by the University of Michigan in its paperback series (191 pages; \$1.65), and is creating something of a stir. It deserves more than casual mention.

A reader who knows nothing of Berdyaev will be confused by some of the references to what is "now" happening in Russia—unless he noticed the line on the back of the title page which records the fact that this is a reprint of a book first published in 1937. A reader who knows how highly Berdyaev is esteemed by some of our contemporaries and has seen laudatory estimates of this book (which the recent and generally reliable *Everyman's Encyclopedia*, for example, cites as "scholarly and judicial") will be even more confused—unless he reads the book carefully and critically.

Nicolas Berdyaev was born of a good family in Kiev in 1874, and completed his education in the university in that city. He was naturally a member of Czarist Russia's self-conscious and end-

## A Review Of Reviews

lessly loquacious *intelligentsia*, became an active revolutionary, and was accordingly sentenced, when he was twenty-five, to a temporary and mild exile, during which he wrote his first book, on Subjectivism and Idealism in Social Thought, which was published in 1900. Although he disapproved of the atheistic part of Marxian doctrine, he published as early as 1907 an article forecasting the eventual victory of the Bolsheviks. After the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, which he hailed as "inevitable and just," he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the University of Moscow.

According to Berdyaev, he was twice imprisoned for criticism of the Soviet government and finally expelled from Russia in 1922. After a few years in Berlin, he removed to Clamart, near Paris, where, being possessed of ample funds, he lived in a very comfortable retirement, maintaining his own Academy of Philosophy and Religion, in which he was the sole lecturer. He was invited to lecture at the Sorbonne in 1939, lived through the German occupation and subsequent "liberation" of France unmolested, and after the Anglo-American victory in Europe publicly announced his allegiance to the Soviet government. He later criticized adversely some of its policies in an article published in Russian at Paris. This article is the basis for the statement that he again "broke" with Communism. He continued to reside at Clamart, where he died in March, 1948.

Berdyaev's reputation as a philosopher of history dates from 1927, when a short book was translated into French and published as *Un nouveau Moyen-Âge*. In this book, writing from the standpoint of an historian of Western culture, he analyzed the "crisis" of contemporary

thought, summed it up in the epigrammatic phrase, *nous assistons à la fin de la Renaissance*, and predicted that the world was about to enter a new Middle Ages. It was not necessary to agree with his prognostications to appreciate the force and brilliance of his perception that the basic dilemma of modern culture arises from the fact that it is intellectually and spiritually a continuation of the Renaissance while modern minds are being led to reject piecemeal *all* of the values of the Renaissance without being aware of what they are doing. They are not aware of it because almost all of them cling to some values while rejecting others—a socialist, for example, may enjoy humane literature; admirers of "jazz" may believe in objective science; and "non-representational" painters may justify themselves in terms of Renaissance individualism. But the "modernism" of the different fields of culture add up to a *total* rejection of the Renaissance. This perception was novel and even startling in 1927, and, whatever we may think of Berdyaev, we cannot deny him credit for a real intellectual achievement.

That one book was the basis of his reputation, and it became, so to speak, the guarantor of the very different books that he subsequently published.

The main thesis of *The Origins of Russian Communism* is based on the premise that the Russians are not a European people—that their spiritual and mental processes are radically different. The contrasts that Berdyaev draws are so sharp that, although he does not explicitly say so, he evidently agrees with Spengler and Mr. Newton in identifying a "Russian civilization" that is separate from, and alien to, the civilization of the West.

## A Review Of Reviews

Now Communism, says Berdyaev, is so essentially Russian that "a knowledge of Marxism will not help" us understand it. To understand it, we must understand the Russian soul, whence Communism directly springs.

This is a proposition that should command our most earnest consideration. At the very beginning, however, we are a little troubled because Berdyaev never tells us just what he means by "Russian." Does the term designate the people, largely Slavic in race, dominant in the center and north of Russia west of the Urals, who are called "Great Russians" or simply *the* Russians? Does it include the Byelorussians? Or does it mean everyone living in the territory formerly ruled by the Czars? Does Communism, for example, spring also from the Ukrainian soul and the Circassian soul and the Samoyed soul? We are never told, but other complications await us. We learn that "the active share of the Jews in Russian communism is very characteristic of Russia" because "Russian messianism is akin to Jewish messianism." But the distinction here implied is forgotten in the later discussion of Trotsky. As for Lenin, we are told that he "is a *typical* Russian"—only to be assured a moment later that we must see in him "something Russo-Mongolian." Now a Russo-Judaeo-Mongolian soul would be quite a psychic Chimaera, but we patiently follow Berdyaev's soul-searching until we discover that today "the proletariat of the whole world from France to China is *becoming the Russian people*—a unique people in the world." (My emphasis.) That does it. The candid reader—if not intimidated by the author's reputation—will say "fudge!" And he will suspect Berdyaev of playing hop-scotch around

words with a shrewd eye on the market in which such games pass for profundity. He *may* be right.

Berdyaev's book does have one value. The first four chapters give us a quick and instructive survey of the "intelligensia" of Czarist Russia. It is, of course, highly selective, but it is (so far as I have checked) accurate, and it does show clearly one thing that is highly significant. We see a panorama of Russian thought, but everywhere that we look, the picture seems to our eyes out of focus, distorted, warped.

One of the most attractive figures that we meet is Konstantine Leontyev, a man of learning and real intellectual power. In the 1880's he foresaw (with horror) the Communist revolution. "He foretold that the revolution would be tyrannical and bloody" and that "Russian communism would attract the peoples of the East, and go on to annihilate the bourgeois world of the West." But this prediction was *not* made on the basis of an analysis of historical forces. Leontyev made it because he had come "to see the only mission of the Russian people in the fact that the Antichrist will be born of them." No Western man (whatever his religious beliefs) could have said that. Leontyev merely gives us a reversed image of the strange, distorted mental world of his contemporaries who, brooding over their own psychic pains, were forever assuring themselves, with a kind of squalid arrogance, that "the Russian people" had a "mission" to "carry God into human life" because they alone had "the idea of an all-human brotherhood."

The nightmarish quality of this world is fully apparent in Nikolay Fëdorov, who solemnly maintained that mankind, by uniting "in brotherly union,"

## A Review Of Reviews

would be able (without any help from God, mind you) "to pass directly into eternal life" since they would become here and now immortal. And having become themselves immortal, they would proceed to *resurrect all the dead*. "He," says Berdyaev, "was a typical Russian thinker."

Berdyaev accurately portrays these weird figures for us, but it is quickly apparent that his eyes do not see as ours do. He quotes from a minor poet: "How sweet to hate one's own native land and eagerly to await its annihilation." This degenerate's snarl, Berdyaev tells us, is a "typical" expression of "love of Russia"—and he is not being sarcastic.

The truth is that Berdyaev himself suffers from the messianism that he describes. Every once in a while he tells us how to solve everything: "It is inevitably a problem of a new make-up of man, of a *new man*." And that seems to him quite simple. Follow his formula and, presto changeo, new men. He has no comprehension of human nature, of history, of the nature of civilization. Sometimes he seems to argue that because a forest can be burned in an hour, it can therefore be grown in an hour. At other times it seems that the miracle will happen because it should. That is sheer irrationality.

It is the irrationality of a man who lives in a world of fantasy that he cannot distinguish from the real world. In one of his other books (*Truth and Revelation*) Berdyaev, defining truth—not some special religious or social truth, mind you, but truth *per se*—assures us that "truth is communal, that is, it postulates a sense of community and brotherhood among men." Is that just another game of verbal hop-sotch, or are there minds that *believe* that the

sum of the angles of a triangle or the rotation of the earth on its axis somehow depends on "brotherhood among men?"

The real danger of Berdyaev's book lies in his emphatic professions of Christianity and his apparently severe strictures on the Soviet régime, which he repeatedly accuses of "atheistic materialism," of "dehumanizing human life," of being animated "by hatred, revenge, and violence," and of springing from "evil and darkness." All this sounds so sincere that an unwary reader may suppose that he has found in Berdyaev an ally—and may therefore refrain from pushing the intellectual analysis on which I have insisted above.

Berdyaev has so many nice things to say about "salvation" and the "mystical Body of Christ" that one is likely not to notice that he never really commits himself on such basic Christian doctrines as the immortality of the soul. Instead, he leads us to lament the "sins of the historical churches," and tells us that both the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches perverted Christianity to collect bribes from the "ruling classes." Original, true Christianity involved the "repudiation of property." (Obviously, Berdyaev either did not read the New Testament or just expunged everything not up to his standards.)

All this is preparation for the payoff, which comes when Berdyaev assures us that "the social system of Communism possesses a large share of truth which can be wholly reconciled with Christianity, more so, in any case, than the capitalist system which is most anti-Christian. Communism is right against capitalism."

From this it follows that Christians

## A Review Of Reviews

should ride the wave of the future by "condemning capitalism" and working for the "world-wide socialism" that will produce "a collective incarnation of God . . . in humanity." This will create something absolutely new, "God-humanity." Now "the idea of God-humanity" is the true "essence of Christianity," and so we expect to be told that the idea is somewhere mentioned or implied in the New Testament. But instead—hold your hats, boys!—we learn that "it is an original product of Russian Christian thought."

These absurdities float in a stream of syrup. For uncritical readers who can be lulled by iterated professions of piety or imposed upon by Berdyaev's reputation as a "great thinker," this can be a dangerous book. I do not pretend to know whether or not Berdyaev in his very comfortable retreat in Clamart was living on a pension from Moscow, but I am quite sure that the pension was his for the asking. The boys in the Kremlin are not dunces.

\* \* \*

### BRIEF MENTION

*The Untried Case: The Sacco-Vanzetti Case and the Morelli Gang*, by Herbert B. Ehrmann. Vanguard. \$3.95.

This is an argument that Mr. Ehrmann, an attorney for the murderers, devised in a desperate and futile attempt to prevent their execution—and then published to draw a parallel between that execution and the crucifixion of Christ! His flimsy conjectures, together with the many other attempts to confuse the issues in the notorious case, were fully examined by Mr. Robert H. Montgomery in the book which we reviewed last November. The purpose of the current renewal of agitation on this subject is not yet entirely clear, but it

is worthy of note, as an indication of the pertinacity of the agitators, that Mr. Ehrmann's long defunct and malodorous red herring has been dug up and republished.

\* \* \*

*Korea and the Fall of MacArthur*, by Trumbull Higgins. Oxford. \$5.00.

The thesis of this pretentious and vapid book is, in effect, that a nation which is fighting a war must take care to be defeated, because otherwise it would have to fight hard enough to win. This the author proves by mentioning atomic bombs and then diving under the table to show how scared he is. Such antics, of course, normally pass for logic among "Liberals," just as it is normal for them to shy rotten tomatoes at General MacArthur. What makes this tomato a little more than commonplace is the fact that Dr. Higgins was made a Doctor of Philosophy in Military History by Princeton University.

\* \* \*

*The American Historian*, by Harvey Wish. Oxford. \$7.50.

This purports to be a history of historiography in the United States, and, as a matter of fact, the author has gone to the trouble of reading all the major, and many of the minor, American historians from Colonial times to the present. Dr. Wish is Professor of History at Western Reserve University in Cleveland; he has flavored his work with profuse protestations of admiration for "American democracy;" Marx and Lenin are never cited as authorities; and there is no overt laudation of the Soviet Union. But for these details, a reader might suppose that the book was written and published in Moscow.

\* \* \*

*The Negro in American Civilization*,



## A Review Of Reviews

by Nathaniel Weyl. Public Affairs Press. \$6.00.

The author, who certainly cannot be suspected of prejudice against Negroes, examines dispassionately the sophistries and lies that a gang of agitators, operating from positions of prestige in American universities and "research foundations," have foisted on a gullible public as the "objective findings" of "social

science." Having disposed of those frauds, Mr. Weyl states concisely and carefully the evidence on which all rational men, whether White or Black, must base their efforts to resolve the painful and well-nigh desperate situation that the International Communist Conspiracy has created in the United States.

THE SUMMIT OR THE ABYSS?

# GERMANY

## AND THE EAST-WEST CRISIS

The Decisive Challenge  
to American Policy

By WILLIAM S.  
SCHLAMM

THE LARGEST SELLING, and also the most influential, non-fiction book in Germany since World War II. Published in May, 1959, it is still a *must* for any American who wants to understand the forces at work in central Europe today.

American Edition — \$3.95  
Published by David McKay  
Company, Inc.

Order from your favorite  
bookstore or from  
THE BOOKMAILER

or  
Box 101  
Murray Hill Station  
New York 16, New York

AMERICA IS SUFFERING FROM A FAILURE OF NERVE . . .  
HER NATIONAL WILL TO RESIST  
IS BEING DRAINED . . . WE ARE  
DUPES OF IRRATIONAL FEAR . . .

NEVER IN HISTORY HAVE TWO MORE  
UNEQUAL MAJOR POWERS FACED ONE  
ANOTHER THAN AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION . . .

RUSSIA CANNOT STAND AGAINST THE UNITED STATES  
ECONOMICALLY, MILITARILY, OR IDEOLOGICALLY!

With these words, Jameson G. Campaigne, brilliant young editor of the  
*Indianapolis Star*, introduces his book:



AMERICAN MIGHT  
AND SOVIET MYTH

\$3.95

This is a positive book — a hopeful  
book. In an age whose critics cry  
doom on every side, it is a much needed  
application of common sense.

"A new and highly significant book . . . a summons for courage and belief in  
our ideals and traditions."—Raymond Moley, *Newsweek*.

"I recommend not only reading but study . . . a moving compilation of truths  
which have been crying for release."—Walter Trohan, *Chicago Tribune*.

"What Campaigne is preaching is not isolation, but, on the contrary, an in-  
telligent American involvement in foreign policy problems and in international  
issues."—Michael Padev, *Arizona Republic*.

"An excellent summation of foreign aid . . . I would urge anyone . . . to read  
it, digest it, and be guided by it."—George Murray, *Chicago American*.

Available at all bookstores

HENRY REGNERY COMPANY  
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

# A REVIEW OF THE NEWS

*This is a magazine of opinion. But opinion should be based on facts. Here are the facts for*

**DECEMBER, 1960**

## **Thursday, December 1**

→ Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland industrialist and Soviet apologist, is in Moscow to attend the sixth Pugwash scientific conference which will discuss "disarmament and international security."

→ The Ghanaian National Assembly votes unanimously to grant Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah, a tax-free pension of \$16,800 a year when he retires. Nkrumah, who began his current five-year term as president last July, will receive a gift of twenty-eight thousand dollars at the end of his term.

→ The Motion Picture Association of America denies that Hollywood is producing motion pictures which are "pornographic and perverted subject matter" as has been charged by a committee of American Roman Catholic bishops.

→ The *Chicago Tribune* reports that two Communist officials from the Hungarian legation in Washington were given a warning ticket by Illinois state police when the two "diplomats" lingered suspiciously long near an Army Nike-Ajax missile base at Orland Park, Illinois.

## **Friday, December 2**

→ The United Nations General Assembly hears Puerto Rican demands for an investigation of United States "colonialism" in its relations with Puerto Rico,

which has been practically independent of the United States since 1952.

## **Saturday, December 3**

→ Richard Hughes, a *London Times* correspondent, reports that Japanese intelligence authorities have discovered that the Soviet Union is building a missile base on the Kamchatka Peninsula in Northeast Siberia so as to command targets in Communist China.

→ The United Nations Security Council begins debate on the admission of Mauritania as the one hundredth member of the United Nations. Communist-controlled Morocco leads the opposition to Mauritanian membership.

→ Wladyslaw Gomulka, chief of the Communist Party in Communist Poland, affirms the solid support of Soviet Premier Khrushchev by the world's Communist leaders who have recently met in a top secret conference in Moscow.

## **Sunday, December 4**

→ Reverend Doctor Eugene Carson Blake, chief executive officer of the United Presbyterian Church, and the Right Reverend James A. Pike, Episcopal Bishop of California, suggest a structural and organic union of the Methodist Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the United Church of Christ and the Presbyterian Church. The proposal is made at the triennial

## A Review Of The News

general assembly of the National Council of Churches.

### Monday, December 5

→ In Paris, France, it is learned that Pierre LaGaillarde has jumped bail, fled to Spain and has no intention of returning to France. LaGaillarde was being tried on charges of leading a revolt last January in Algeria against French President de Gaulle's policy of self-determination for Algeria.

→ Admiral John H. Sides, commander of the United States Pacific fleet, in an address to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, warns that Communist China's long-range goal of colonialism is to isolate North America, especially the United States.

→ Ghana severs diplomatic relations with Belgium, charging that the Belgians are responsible for the present disorders in the Republic of the Congo.

→ Communist parties of eighty-one nations, after a month-long conference in Moscow, issue a declaration by which the Soviet Union is described as the "universally recognized vanguard of the world Communist movement."

### Tuesday, December 6

→ In the Republic of the Congo, United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld appeals to President Joseph Kasavubu for a fair trial for the deposed and imprisoned Premier Patrice Lumumba.

→ Prime Minister Mataafa Fiaame of Western Samoa arrives in the United States en route to the United Nations where he will plead his country's case for independence. Western Samoa has been administered by New Zealand

under a United Nations trusteeship.

→ J. Irwin Miller, a businessman from Columbus, Indiana, is elected president of the National Council of Churches during the organization's triennial general assembly. Mr. Miller is the first laymen chosen to preside over the thirty-three Protestant and Orthodox denominations which adhere to the heavily Communist-infiltrated National Council of Churches.

### Wednesday, December 7

→ President Eisenhower orders navy warships and air units to withdraw from their coastal patrol of Guatemala and Nicaragua, where the units have been since November 17, 1960 in order to forestall any invasion attempted by Communist Cuba's Prime Minister Castro's forces.

→ William F. Rickenbacker, investment counselor and an associate editor of *National Review*, is subpoenaed by United States Attorney S. Hazard Gillespie, Jr. to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City. Mr. Rickenbacker refused to answer the so-called Blue Questionnaire which was delivered to every fourth household by the Census Bureau during the census enumeration of 1960.

→ Cuba's Prime Minister Castro and Foreign Minister Carlos Olivares announce the formation of a special Cuban economic and commercial mission to Canada.

→ A bill is introduced in the British House of Commons by leftist Laborite Fenner Brockway to prohibit racial discrimination in public places, including hotels, restaurants and dance halls.

## A Review Of The News

→ Communist China's Chairman Liu Shao-chi says that his country stands shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union against the United States.

→ The *New York Times* reports that Portuguese authorities maintain that Guinea has agreed to allow the Soviet Union to establish a submarine base and radio installations on the West African coast.

→ Hayato Ikeda is re-elected as Premier of Japan, an office he has held since last July.

### Thursday, December 8

→ In the *Moscow Economic Gazette*, Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland industrialist and Soviet apologist, writes that he favors trade with the Soviet Union and Communist China over trade with Nationalist China.

→ Doctor Marian Kamil Dziewanowski, a professor of history and government at Boston College, describes "the Church" as a very powerful figure in Communist Poland and Communist Yugoslavia.

→ Doctor John Hubbard, executive secretary of the National Board of Medical Examiners, maintains that last September's examination, given to 8,713 foreign-trained physicians, of whom only 3,776 passed satisfactorily, was no more difficult than the examination given to American-trained physicians.

→ It is announced that the United States will retain its naval base at Chaguaramas, Trinidad for *seventeen* years. The base was leased to the United States for *ninety-nine* years in 1941 as part of the negotiations whereby fifty American naval destroyers were given to Britain by President Roosevelt.

### Friday, December 9

→ French President Charles de Gaulle flies to Algeria to further his policy of self-determination for Algeria, but French *colons* (colonials, of European ancestry), who oppose de Gaulle's plans, stage riots in Oran and Algiers.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, Bernard Salumu, a supporter of the deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba, threatens to decapitate all Belgians in the Congo, unless Lumumba is released from imprisonment by his captor, Colonel Joseph Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congolese Army.

→ In Quito, Ecuador, "students" conduct pro-Soviet, pro-Cuba and anti-United States demonstrations. Their *excuse* is a recent decision by which a Peruvian-Ecuadorian border dispute was settled under the terms of a 1942 treaty which is guaranteed by the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

→ Indonesia's Communist President Achmed Sukarno meets Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan in Denpasar, Bali, where the two men will discuss trade between their two nations.

→ The United States and Communist Romania sign an agreement for cultural exchanges in 1961 and 1962 for athletes, performing artists, scientists, tourists and graduate students.

→ Japan and the Philippines sign a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation.

### Saturday, December 10

→ Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Commander in Chief of the United

THE PERSONAL INCOME TAX, WHICH WAS DEVISED  
BY KARL MARX AND WAS PRESCRIBED BY HIM IN THE  
COMMUNIST MANIFESTO FOR THE SELF-DESTRUC-  
TION OF AMERICA, IS THE SOURCE OF ALL EVIL. IT  
CAN, AND MUST BE, REPEALED IF AMERICA IS TO  
REMAIN A NATION OF FREE PEOPLE.

COTTON IS THE MIRACLE FIBER

Combed, yarn-dyed, high-style fancies for men's, women's,  
and children's wear

*Cherokee Textile Mills*

SEVIERVILLE, TENNESSEE

NEW YORK SALES OFFICE

100 PARK AVENUE

## A Review Of The News

Arab Republic's armed forces, leaves Moscow after ten days of secret talks with Soviet leaders.

→ Doctor Carlos Prio Socarras, former president of Cuba and a principal financial supporter of Castro's revolution, arrives as an exile in Miami, Florida. Doctor Socarras announces that he intends to go immediately to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

→ The State Department warns college students that it does not approve of Christmas vacation tours to Cuba sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The Committee has the financial support of Cuba's Communist régime.

→ Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, president of Cuba's National Bank, tells a Moscow audience that Cuba "wants to tread the way of the Soviet Union."

→ Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates reveals that United States reconnaissance planes have "riddled" Soviet air defenses for the past four years.

### Sunday, December 11

→ The Soviet Union threatens Great Britain with reprisals in the event that American Polaris submarines which will be based in Scotland create any incident while outside Britain territorial waters.

→ Doctor Willard Uphaus, executive director of World Fellowship, after a year's imprisonment for contempt, leaves Merrimack County Jail in Boscawen, New Hampshire. Doctor Uphaus had refused, in 1954, to furnish a guest list of the World Fellowship Summer Conference when requested by

New Hampshire's Attorney General Louis Wyman, who said he had reliable information that some of Uphaus' guests were Communists.

### Monday, December 12

→ Turkish "students" in Istanbul demonstrate against French rule in Algeria.

→ John A. McCone, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, says that probabilities are very strong that the Soviets are making secret tests of new atomic weapons.

→ Ferhat Abbas, leader of the Communist FLN terrorists in Algeria, requests United Nations intervention in the six-years-old Algerian rebellion.

→ The United States Supreme Court, by a vote of five to four, invalidates an Arkansas law which required public school teachers to list all organizations in which they had held membership in the past five years.

### Tuesday, December 13

→ Ecuador's President José Maria Velasco Ibarra and Interior Minister Manuel Araujo, addressing Communist mobs in Quito, express their faith in Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and their eagerness to accept any help the Communist world might extend to Ecuador.

→ Three hundred "volunteers" are selected in Amman, Jordan to be trained for service with the Communist-led FLN terrorist forces in the six-years-old Algerian rebellion.

→ In the Republic of the Congo, Antoine Gizenga, a deputy to the deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba, informs United Nations Secretary General



## A Review Of The News

Hammarškoeld that he has assumed the premiership.

→ Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie arrives in Brasilia, Brazil for a state visit.

→ French President de Gaulle arrives in Paris from Algeria where his efforts to promote his policy of self-determination for Algeria resulted in five days of riots in which 123 were killed.

→ Communist East Germany and Communist Yugoslavia sign a trade agreement for the period 1961 to 1965.

### Wednesday, December 14

→ Heath Bowman, presentations chief for cultural exchange programs, says that the State Department will ask the Kennedy administration for three or four times more than this year's \$2,500,000 appropriation for goodwill tours, such as the one conducted throughout Africa this year by Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong.

→ Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai expresses sympathy for the Communist-led FLN terrorists who are engaged in the six-years-old rebellion in Algeria. Chou's remarks are made in response to a plea for help by Ferhat Abbas, leader of the FLN forces.

→ Robert H. Thayer, chairman of the United States delegation at a UNESCO conference in Paris, says that the United States is prepared to appropriate one million dollars to aid African nations in the field of education.

→ Defense Minister Simon Visser of The Netherlands announces that his government is storing nuclear arms for tactical purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

→ The ruling military junta of Turkey creates a 272-member constituent assembly which will serve as an interim parliament until elections are held, probably in October, 1961.

→ Doctor Edward Teller, "father of the H-bomb," says that "it is the coward's way out to think that all-out nuclear war is unthinkable."

→ In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Crown Prince Asfa Wosen leads a coup against his father, Emperor Haile Selassie, who is in Brazil on a state visit. The Emperor first came to power in 1928.

### Thursday, December 15

→ In Nepal, King Mahendra assumes control of the government and orders the arrest of pro-Communist Premier Koirala who had been ruling since May, 1959.

→ The new edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, published today in London, reports that the Soviet Union now has more submarines than all of the rest of the world put together.

→ The West German Government informs Cuba that it will sever diplomatic relations, if Cuban Prime Minister Castro recognizes Communist East Germany.

→ Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, asks for a presidential order forbidding discrimination because of race or religion in all housing which is financed or insured by the federal government.

→ From Rangoon, Burma, there is a report that Communist Chinese and Burmese troops are fighting against Na-

## A Review Of The News

tionalist Chinese guerrillas along the Chinese-Burmese border.

### Friday, December 16

→ Former British Prime Minister Anthony Eden says that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should be given an independent nuclear arm. Eleanor Roosevelt, comedian Steve Allen and psychologist Eric Fromm oppose such a move.

→ In Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie recovers control of the government which had been seized two days ago in a coup led by Crown Prince Asfa Wosen.

→ Secretary of State Christian A. Herter makes a long overdue announcement that the Soviet Union is shipping arms to Cuba.

→ President Eisenhower eliminates all Cuban sugar sales to the United States for the first quarter of 1961.

→ The United States Ambassador to West Germany, Walter Dowling, has a secretive Berlin meeting with the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, Mikhail Pervukhin.

→ President Eisenhower receives the first Judaism and World Peace Award from the Synagogue Council of America which cites Mr. Eisenhower for his "brilliant stewardship of our nation and of the free world" during his presidency.

### Saturday, December 17

→ Communist Cuba and Sweden extend their three-years-old trade pact for another three years. Sweden will purchase tobacco, sugar, various foodstuffs and minerals, while Cuba will purchase pulp and paper products, and mechani-

cal and electrical equipment.

→ The Defense Department orders overseas military units to purchase United States goods and services except when foreign goods and services can be purchased at least twenty-five percent cheaper than American costs.

### Sunday, December 18

→ At Paris, Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon signs for the United States as it joins in the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development with nineteen other nations (Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey).

→ Thirty-two historians from twenty-three American colleges and universities urge President-elect John F. Kennedy to extend diplomatic recognition to Communist China and Communist East Germany, as steps in a new course in world affairs.

→ Doctor John P. Roche, professor of politics at Brandeis University, describes a Communist in Africa, Asia or Latin America as a missionary bringing Soviet enlightenment to the backward nationalists.

### Monday, December 19

→ Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Edward Heath, tells the House of Commons that Britain is anxious to expand trade and cultural relations with Communist China.

→ The United Nations General Assembly votes for a \$72,900,000 gross budget for 1961. This is approximately

## PUSH-BUTTON CONTROL ADVERTISING



In the Listings Section of SURPLUS RECORD MAGAZINE you have, right at your finger tips, one or 10,000 available surplus or rebuilt metalworking and electrical machines, classified and alphabetically arranged.

Every month SURPLUS RECORD reaches the executives and buying personnel in over 40,000 industrial plants. A free copy is available to any plant executive upon request.

For more than a quarter of a century, the editorial policy of SURPLUS RECORD has been pointed towards the maintenance of our free enterprise system under the Constitution of the United States of America.

THOMAS P. SCANLAN  
*Editor and Publisher*

# ***SURPLUS RECORD***

Established 1924

20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

## A Review Of The News

ten million dollars more than the 1960 budget.

→ Cuba's Prime Minister Castro, in a three-hour-and-forty-one-minute harangue, threatens to ruin the world sugar market, if imperialist nations try to develop new sugar-growing areas in competition with Cuba.

→ In the United States, electors meet in their respective States to vote by ballot for President and Vice President.

### Tuesday, December 20

→ Tracy Voorhees, a White House adviser on the Cuban refugee problem, reports to President Eisenhower on the need to resettle the growing number of refugees throughout the nation, rather than in Miami, Florida, where forty thousand Cubans have already located.

→ Scientists from the National Institute of Health, an agency of the United States government, will attend the fifth International Congress of Biochemists in Moscow in August, 1961. Scientists from Communist China will also be in attendance. The State Department explains that participation by government employees in such a meeting is not discouraged *if it is judged to be in the national interest and if it is a genuinely scientific meeting.*

→ In Connecticut, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People objects to an anthology *used as collateral reading* in third-year English classes at Torrington High School. Objectionable selections in the anthology include Edgar Allen Poe's *The Gold Bug*; Joel Chandler Harris' *Brer Rabbit*; and Ruth Stuart's *Sonny's Christmas*.

→ Socialists and Communists lead a

general strike in Belgium in an effort to topple the government of Premier Gaston Eyskens, who has been forced to institute an austerity program as a result of the losses of Congolese revenue in recent months.

### Wednesday, December 21

→ Saudi Arabia's King Saud relieves his brother, Crown Prince Faisal, of the premiership which Faisal had held for two years. King Saud is now in full control of the government.

→ The Organization of American States postpones until January 4, 1961, a decision on whether a limited boycott should be instituted against the Dominican Republic.

→ Morocco's King Mohammed V explains that his acceptance of Soviet military equipment is part of Morocco's policy of *nonalignment* in world affairs. Morocco has received more than \$150,000,000 worth of United States economic aid.

→ Bolivian union members celebrate the arrival of four Soviet Union legislators in La Paz with a three-hour work stoppage.

→ The West German Refugees Ministry reports that the fate of about 2,600,000 Germans missing since World War II is still unknown.

→ J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says that the Communist Party in the United States, under the leadership of Gus Hall, has strengthened its ties with Communists in the Soviet Union, Cuba and elsewhere.

→ United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjöld announces that Irish

## A Review Of The News

Major General Sean MacEoin will replace Swedish Major General Carl von Horn as commander of the United Nations forces in the Republic of the Congo, effective January 1, 1961.

→ Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion informs the Knesset (Israel's parliament) that an atomic reactor is being built in the Negev Desert. Completion of the project, which began eighteen months ago, is expected in three or four years.

### Thursday, December 22

→ Israeli sources deny that the government of Premier Ben-Gurion ever told the United States that the Israeli atomic reactor, under construction in the Negev Desert, was a textile plant.

→ Former President Truman charges that General MacArthur wanted to drop atomic bombs on China and Eastern Siberia during the Korean War. General MacArthur calls Truman's views a complete fabrication of history.

### Friday, December 23

→ Former President Truman admits that he has no documentation to prove his charges, revealed yesterday, that General MacArthur wanted to drop atomic bombs on China and Eastern Siberia during the Korean War.

→ The Soviet Union and Communist North Vietnam conclude an agreement whereby Soviet economic and technical aid will be given to promote North Vietnam's first five-year plan (1961-1965) for economic development.

→ Communist Poland and Communist Cuba extend by four years their current one-year trade agreement which was signed in March, 1960.

→ The Gallup Poll reports that for the twelfth time Eleanor Roosevelt has been chosen as the "most admired woman" by the minute segment of the American public interviewed by the pollsters.

### Saturday, December 24

→ Communist China's first Ambassador to Cuba, Shen Kien, arrives in Havana.

→ A dynamite bomb is thrown at the United States Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia. Ambassador and Mrs. Carl Strom are not injured.

→ A union of Ghana, Guinea and Mali is announced by their respective presidents, Kwame Nkrumah, Sékou Touré and Modibo Keita. The union is formed, according to the announcement, to "promote a common economic and monetary policy," and the three nations have also agreed on common diplomatic representation.

### Sunday, December 25

→ The Soviet Union and Communist North Korea sign an agreement which is designed to increase trade between the two countries by eighty percent within the next five years.

### Monday, December 26

→ Communist Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito denounces the United States for its uncompromising and uncooperative attitude toward the Communist bloc.

### Tuesday, December 27

→ Communist Yugoslavia's Finance Minister, Nikola Mincev, reveals that his nation will receive one hundred million dollars in credit from the United States in order that Yugoslavian currency rates might be reformed and Yugo-

## A Review Of The News

slavian foreign trade might be expanded. An additional credit of \$175,000,000 will be extended to Yugoslavia by Austria, Italy, England, France, Switzerland, the International Monetary Fund and a consortium of West German banks.

→ Cleveland industrialist and Soviet apologist Cyrus Eaton says he has received a letter from Soviet Premier Khrushchev who is agreeable to Eaton's plan for a meeting of Western and Communist "businessmen" to help disarmament negotiations.

→ Doctor Leona Baumgartner, Health Commissioner of New York City, says that, beginning on January 1, 1961, all references to race or color will be eliminated from birth certificates of children born in New York City. Doctor Baumgartner says that information with regard to race or color *could be used* for discriminatory purposes against minority groups.

### Wednesday, December 28

→ A Moscow report says that the Soviet Government's foreign literature publishing house will issue Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah's *Autobiography* and Cuban economic chief Ernesto (Ché) Guevara's *Guerilla Warfare*.

→ Plans are completed for a British mission to visit Moscow to negotiate a new "cultural exchange" program with the Soviet Union. The British delegation, led by Joseph Godper, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, will meet with the Soviet State Committee for Cultural Exchanges, headed by Georgi Zhukov.

→ Foreign Minister Subandrio and Army Chief of Staff Nasution of Indonesia leave Jakarta for Moscow where they intend to accelerate purchases of arms which have been contracted for in previous agreements.

→ Former President Harry S. Truman is made an honorary life member of the Society of Archivists.

### Thursday, December 29

→ The Soviet Union's Council of Ministers decides that it would be an improvement for planning the national economy to have a "continuous five-year plan."

### Friday, December 30

→ Sudan severs diplomatic relations with France as a result of recent French atomic tests in the Sahara Desert.

→ A trade delegation from Communist China begins a three-months tour of Canada where the Communists expect to purchase wheat and other farm products.

→ Leo A. Hoegh, director of Civil Defense Mobilization, denies requests that the United States government should require a quota of United States oil imports to be carried in the American-flag tankers. The requests are made by the Joint Committee For American-Flag Tankers and the Committee of American Tanker Owners, Incorporated.

→ Samuel H. Beer, chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, urges Congress to pass a law requiring segregated school districts to file desegregation plans with the federal government by 1962.

→ Peru severs diplomatic relations with

## A Review Of The News

the Communist régime of Cuban Prime Minister Castro.

**Saturday, December 31**

→ West Germany and the Soviet Union conclude a new trade agreement.

→ French President de Gaulle threatens to retire from public office if his Algerian policy of self-determination for

Algerians is not supported in a referendum in France and Algeria on January 6, 7 and 8, 1961.

→ The Castro régime in Cuba predicts an invasion of Cuba by United States Marines between January 1 and 18, 1961. The Cuban cabinet decrees that United States citizens must henceforth have visas to visit Cuba.

---

### CONFETTI

After the physician checked the patient over, he asked:

"Have you been leading a normal life?"

"Yes, doctor."

"Well," the doctor replied, "you'll have to cut it out for a while."

\* \* \*

"My wife," said Mr. Henpeck, "kisses me every time I come into the house."

"Ah," said his friend, "that's affection."

"No," sighed Henpeck. "That's investigation."

\* \* \*

A woman in Dallas ran a want ad for a maid. Among the telephone replies she got one from an older woman who objected to the wages offered.

"It's too little to pay," said the caller. "You see, I got a Cadillac, and it sure do use gas."

\* \* \*

The oldest man in the small community, always something of a prude, was addressing the local Boy Scouts. After a long speech about honesty, decency, etc., and so forth, and so on, he said:

"Boys let me tell you this. I have never taken a drink. I have never smoked a cigarette. I have never gone to bed later than 10 P.M. I have never left the table overfull. I have never looked at another woman but my wife. And you know what? Tomorrow I'll celebrate my eighty-seventh birthday."

There was a pause, then a voice from the back seat asked:

"How?"

\* \* \*

The little old lady entered the department store. Instantly a band began to play, an orchid was pinned on her dress, she was handed a hundred-dollar bill and found herself being photographed from all sides and taken before the TV cameras.

"You are the one-millionth customer," the master-of-ceremonies beamed at her. "And now can you tell us what you came here for today?"

"Why, yes," the little old lady said. "I'm on my way to the complaint department."

\* \* \*

Sign on a country-road filling station: We Sell No Gas On Sunday — and very little the rest of the week.



## ORDER BLANK

You may order the books reviewed or advertised in AMERICAN OPINION from THE BOOKMAILER—the Complete Bookstore-by-Mail representing all United States publishers. You pay only the bookstore price. THE BOOKMAILER pays the postage, anywhere in the world.

(No. of Copies)

.....	<i>American Might And Soviet Myth, Campaigne</i> ....	\$3.95
.....	<i>Brainwashing, From Pavlov To Powers, Hunter</i> ..	5.00
.....	<i>Brainwashing In The High Schools, Root</i> .....	4.50
.....	<i>The Case For The South, Workman</i> .....	5.00
.....	<i>Collectivism In The Churches, Bundy</i> .....	5.00
.....	<i>Education Or Indoctrination, Allen</i> .....	4.00
.....	<i>Masters Of Deceit, J. Edgar Hoover</i> .....	5.00
.....	<i>Modern China: A Brief History, Rowe</i> .....	1.25
.....	<i>Nine Men Against America, Gordon</i> .....	3.00
.....	<i>One Man's Fight For Freedom, Heinsohn</i> .....	3.00
.....	<i>The Quiet Betrayal, DeLove</i> .....	3.50
.....	<i>Retreat From Victory, McCarthy</i> .....	2.75
.....	<i>Roosevelt's Road To Russia, Crocker</i> .....	5.00
.....	<i>Sacco-Vanzetti, Montgomery</i> .....	5.00
.....	<i>The Sovereign States, Kilpatrick</i> .....	5.00
.....	<i>The Untold Story Of Panama, Harding</i> .....	6.00
.....	<i>Walter Reuther, Dayton</i> .....	4.50
.....	<i>Wedemeyer Reports, Wedemeyer</i> .....	6.00
.....	<i>When The Kissing Had To Stop, Fitzgibbon</i> .....	3.95
.....	<i>Years Of Destruction, Newton</i> .....	3.50

Or any other book, published in the United States, which you have seen reviewed or advertised.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

..... Total number of books ordered      Total price \$ .....

THE BOOKMAILER,  
 Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York.

Please send the books checked above to:

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Enclosed find \$ .....

## *Books For Libertarians*

Allen, Mary L.

### **EDUCATION OR INDOCTRINATION**

A careful study of trends in education, showing the discontent over the progressive-education movement. Documented facts are presented to show that the controversy results from a national plan to overthrow traditional education and to use the public schools to impose a new social order on the people.

216 pages, large 12mo ..... \$4.00

"... one of the finest and most important books about our schools on the market today. . . ."—Robley Baskerville of San Diego, California.

Heinsohn, A. G.

### **ONE MAN'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM**

From personal experience, an average American businessman writes of his struggle against governmental controls and restrictions, the fallacies of price controls, minimum hour and wage laws, and the maintenance of "parity" in agriculture, and of various starry-eyed efforts to create "prosperity." He tells how the federal income tax can be repealed.

157 pages, large 12mo ..... \$3.00

"This book will make the reader think about what is going on around him. . . ."—Calvert Carroll in the "News-Post," Baltimore, Maryland.

Hubbard, Bela

### **POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES**

A book for Americans who have become confused by the loose or erroneous use of political and economic terms. The different forms of government and of economy are defined and illustrated, and their historical backgrounds outlined. Our American governmental structure, not a democracy, is shown to be the most perfect type of republic ever developed and free enterprise the most modern, progressive economic system.

185 pages, large 12mo ..... \$4.00

"One of the best studies in political science, this book should be — but won't be — required reading in colleges. . . ."—"Right," San Francisco, California.

Kellems, Vivien

### **TOIL, TAXES, AND TROUBLE**

Is the Income Tax destroying the American way of life? Is the Withholding Tax violating the Constitutional guaranty against involuntary servitude? In TOIL, TAXES, AND TROUBLE Vivien Kellems answers both questions in the affirmative and marshals the facts to prove her point. A call to arms for those who wish to defend our Constitution. Originally published by Dutton and taken over by Caxton.

159 pages, 12 mo ..... \$2.50

"... The story of this great and inspiring fight against the hidden powers of bureaucracy has now been told — in most interesting detail. . . ."—"New Zealand Social Creditor," Hamilton, New Zealand.

At your bookseller or sent postpaid by the publisher upon receipt of remittance.

PLEASE WRITE FOR ANY OR ALL OF THESE CATALOGS

LIBERTARIAN BOOKS CATALOG #100

1961 CATALOG #101, COMPLETE CATALOG #99



The CAXTON PRINTERS, Ltd.



CALDWELL, IDAHO

